The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,100.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,, ...	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,, ...	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,, ...	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do	,, 3	8
Third do	,, 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8	As. per line.
Second do	4½	,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½	,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARCOT, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander C. Day, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 21st November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave Colombo	30
,, Rutnagherry	22		Dec.
,, Vingoria	23	,, Galle	1
,, Carwar	24	,, Nagapatam	4
,, Mangalore	24	,, Madras	6
,, Cannanore	25	,, Coconada	8
,, Tellicherry	25	,, Vizagapatam	9
,, Calicut	26	,, Bimlipatam	9
,, Beypore	26	,, Gopanipore	10
,, Cochin	27	,, False Point	11
,, Alleppy	28	Arrive CALCUTTA	12
,, Tuticorin	29		

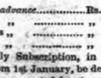
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherries District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 15 days to Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander Alcott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Dec
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSSORAH	1
,, Kurrachee	16	,, Fao	1
,, Guadur	18	,, Bushire	2
,, Muscat	20	,, Lingah	5
,, Bunder Abbas	22	,, Bunder Abbas	6
,, Lingah	24	,, Muscat	8
,, Bushire	29	,, Guadur	10
,, Fao	29	,, Kurrachee	13
Arrive BUSSORAH	29	Arrive BOMBAY	16

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th November 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To be despatched hence about 28th instant.)

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s new and powerful Steam-ship STEPHENSON, 1,291 registered Tons, G. Bray, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

RATES ARE:

1st Class to Suez.....	£30
Ditto to Liverpool	£50
2nd Class to ditto	£30

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports:—

Leave Bombay, Tues., Nov. 14		Arrive Porebunder, Fri. Nov. 17	
Arrive Diu, Wednesday,	,, 15	,, Dwarka, Saturday,	,, 18
,, Verawul,	,, 15	,, Kutch Mandvi,	,, 18
,, Mangarole, Thurs.,	,, 16	,, Kurrachee, Sunday	,, 19

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hennessey, will be despatched, according to the above table, on TUESDAY, the 14th November, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	BOMBAY
on the 24th,	on the 1st
of each month.	

PASSENGER RATES.

(Including wine of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	24	9
Pirœus	39	25	9-10
Alexandria.....	39	25	14
Messina	50	.....	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles			
shipment at Genoa).....	52	.....	14-10

Children under 2 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Servants from Bombay to ..... Without Food.

...UARY 1872.
...MBER 1871.
...d published a day
...eight, &c., apply to
...HERS,
...tion Company.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Suez Canal, calling at Malta.)

THE New Steam Ship REDEWATER, 1,429 tons, 140 Horse-power, 300-effective (classed A1 for 10 years at Lloyds), W. Richards, Commander.

This fine Steamer, built expressly for the East India and China trade, having very superior accommodation for Cabin passengers, and with a Doctor on board, will positively despatched on or about the 27th instant. Excluding detention in the Canal the Outward Passage was made in 38 days.

Rates of Passage Money:

1st class to Liverpool.....	£50
1st class to Suez	£30
1st class to Malta	£40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

ERSKINE, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

The New, First-Class, First Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 7th December. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage):

To Trieste.....	1st Class. £ 50	2nd Class. £ 35	Deck. £ 19
,, Port Said..	£ 35	£ 23	£ 14
,, Suez	£ 26	£ 22	£ 13

Children under 2 years of age, Free; above 2 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 28th October 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 11th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SURAT (2,578 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600		Second Class Rs. 360
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,,	,, 650	,, ,, 390

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA (1,646 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 9th Nov., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 7th November.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Raffin, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on THURSDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar on SUNDAY evening for Bombay:—

Harnee	Malwan
Unjunwell	Vingorla
Rutnagherry	Goa (Panjim)
Jeytapore	Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazar Gate Street; or 45, Kolbadevi Road; or Furtado's Library, Cavel Street.

Bombay, 25th September 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

By a virtue and power of the Mortgage Deed made on the 21st April last, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed by the Mortgagee to sell by public auction on the undermentioned premises, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M., on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Palunjee Manekjee Rathore.

All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree Land or Ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Syed Abdool Rahman Street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring about 148.6.9 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 37, and bounded on the east by the said Abdool Rahman Street, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Merwanjee Rustomjee, and on the south by the house of Dadabhoy Coocajee.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th November 1871.

COWASJEE JEHANGEER STATUE FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above FUND are requested to send in the amount of their CONTRIBUTIONS to the NEW BANK of BOMBAY.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretary, C. J. S. Fund.

Bombay, 27th October 1871.

MME. FREDERIC CAUVIN gives FRENCH LESSONS in all its branches, and leaves the hour to their spare time. Mlle. Cauvin has received her Diploma from the French Academy.

No. 2, Bell Lane.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,

AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

EAST STREET, POONA,

AND

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attend d to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c. carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony; and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and CHEST, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy; they do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.

The great remedy for these disorders in Adults and Children can now be administered in the form of a PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.

TESTIMONIAL.

"Batley, January 26, 1869.

"Sir,—One of my children, aged two years and four months, being troubled with worms, I was induced to try your Bon Bons. I purchased some from Mr. B. Whitaker, Chemist of Batley, and after taking two only, she voided nine large worms. Two days after another dose, she again voided three more; three of them, the worst, measuring from 8 to 9 inches each in length. I consider them a most invaluable remedy, and should be tried by all suffering from worms.

"To Mr Keating," (Signed) "John Stenson.
"London." "Witness, B. Whitaker."

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

This POWDER is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Mosquitos, and every other species of insect.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

☞ The Public are particularly requested to observe, that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The great advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to run a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except cheap, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, NOV. 9TH, THE PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTH-DAY.

THE VERY LAST NIGHT

OF THE POPULAR ENTERTAINERS,

MR. AND MRS. W. B. GILL,

AND

MRS. J. B. ASHETON,

IN BOMBAY.

AN ENORMOUS BILL!

AND

REDUCTION IN PRICES!!!

Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2;

Upper Circle, Re. 1.

COMEDY! ENTERTAINMENT! AND FARCE!

At 9 p.m. the New and Amusing Comedietta, by Mr. W. B. Gill,

POBBLES'S PARTY!

First time of the Semi-Nautical, Operatical, and Perfectly Absurdical Entertainment of Wit and Humour, entitled—

ON THE BRINY!

OR

LAYS OF THE P. & O.!!!

The Scotch Surgeon!—the Stewardess!—the Irish Steward!—and the Nurse!

Popular Airs and Overtures will be performed during the Evening on the Pianoforte by Mrs. J. B. Asheton.

To Conclude with the side-splitting Farce,—

A TWICE-TOLD TALE!

REMEMBER!

THE "GILLS" LAST NIGHT IN INDIA.

Doors open at 8; Entertainment to commence at 9.

Carriages may be ordered for 11-30 o'clock.

Seats may be secured, and Tickets obtained, at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Dress Circle may be seen.

Mr. O. Deering, Agent.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857, and of the ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited.

By direction of the Sitting Judge in Chambers, NOTICE is hereby given, that TUESDAY, the 23rd day of November, One thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, at half-past ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, has been appointed to make a CALL on all the SHARES in the said Company, in the second List of the said Company, and that the Official Liquidators of the said Company propose that such Call shall be for Rs. 50 per Share, and persons interested are entitled to attend on such day and hour and at such place to offer objections to such Call.—Dated this Seventh day of November 1871.

MANISTY & FLETCHER,
Solicitors to the Official Liquidators.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WHITE & Co.'s SHERRIES.

The Company are appointed Sole Agents in this Presidency for the *Celebrated Wines* of Messrs. *J. & C. White & Co*, the *unrivalled superiority* of whose shipments of Pale and Sherries is universally acknowledged, even in the *Home Markets* and the Dominions of *Bengal and Madras*.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
PALE DINNER.....Qts.	2	8	25	0
VINO DE PASTO..... ,,	26	0	29	0
SUPERIOR PALE J. & C. White's well-known *White Seal* brand..... ,,	28	0	31	0
MANZANILLA, sometimes known as the "Cognac" of Sherries..... ,,	34	0	38	0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, *genuine juice of the Grape, which cheaper Wines offered as Amontillado usually are not*..... ,,	38	0	42	0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO, the *ne plus ultra* of cheries..... ,,	44	0	48	0

PORTS.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s FINE PORT.....Qts.	27	0	30	0
Do. do. .....Pts.	16	0	18	0
J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PORT, (*most suitable for Invalids*).....Qts.	34	0	38	0
Do. do. .....Pts.	19	0	21	0

SPARKLING WINES.

(CHAMPAGNES, HOCKS, AND MOSELLES.)

The charge for examination and re-packing is Rs. 2 per doz for Quarts, Rs. 1 per dozen for Pints.

The Company are appointed Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. *F. Gisler & Co.*, and for M. sis. *Perrier, Jouet, & Co.* CHAMPAGNE; PERRIER, JOUET & Co.'s "*Pale etc*," and PERRIER, JOUET & Co.'s "*Pale, Extra Dry Creaming*" brands in "original" bottles. Cash. Credit.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
cases .....Qts.	38	0	42	0
Do. do. .....Pts.	21	0	23	0
CHAMPAGNE; JULES (the original) MUMMS first dry .....Qts.	36	0	40	0
Do. do. .....Pts.	20	0	22	0
CHAMPAGNE; "FLEUR DE SILLERY".....Qts.	32	0	36	0
ROCK, Superior Sparkling.....	32	0	36	0
Do. do. .....Pts.	18	0	20	0
HOCK, "EHRENBREITSTEIN," finest Sparkling; possessing in full perfection the aroma and flavour of the best Rhine Wines.....Qts.	38	0	42	0
Do. do. .....Pts.	21	0	23	0
MOSELLE, Superior Sparkling.....Qts.	32	0	36	0
Do. do. .....Pts.	18	0	20	0
MOSELLE, finest "NONPAREIL".....Qts.	36	0	40	0
Do. do. .....Pts.	20	0	22	0
MOSELLE; F. GISLER & Co.'s finest Sparkling.....Qts.	36	0	40	0
Do. do. .....Pts.	20	0	22	0
BURGUNDY, Rich Sparkling, Red or White Qts.	32	0	36	0
Do. do. .....Pts.	18	0	21	0

STILL RHENISH WINES.

Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblenz.

HOCKS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.
LAUBENHEIM, light Still Breakfast.....Qts.	9	0	12	0
Do. do. .....Pts.	5	0	10	0
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865	21	0	24	0
Do. do. .....Pts.	12	0	13	0
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865 .....Qts.	25	0	28	0
Do. do. .....Pts.	14	0	16	0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865 .....Qts.	27	0	30	0
Do. do. .....Pts.	15	0	17	0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862 .....Qts.	33	0	40	0
Do. do. .....Pts.	19	0	21	0
SCHEINWEIN (The celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs)	20	0	22	8
Do. superior old	27	0	30	0

MOSELLES.

WINNINGEN.....Qts.	20	0	22	8
Do. .....Pts.	10	8	12	0
SCHARZBERG .....Qts.	32	0	36	0
Do. .....Pts.	18	8	20	0

(A few dozens of Steigen Rudesheimer and Hochheimer on hand.)

BORDEAUX WINES.

The Company's Clarets have been known throughout the Presidency for many years as the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

CLARETS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.
PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1869 .....Qts.	11	0	12	8
MEDOC, vintage 18.9	14	8	16	0
Do. do. .....Pts.	8	0	9	0
SAINT-JULLIEN, vintage	20	0	22	8
CHATEAU MARGAUX, vintage 1859; a superb Dinner or Dessert Wine, unsurpassed for bouquet, body, and flavour	30	0	34	0
Do. Pint-	16	0	18	0

BURGUNDIES.

CHABLIS, vintage 1861	16	0	18	0
CHABLIS, vin supérieur	21	8	24	0
POMMARD, vintage 1861; fine and	22	8	25	0

SAUTERNES.

BARSAC, vintage 1861	20	0	22	8
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861.....	22	8	25	0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858	30	0	34	0

GREEK AND HUNGARIAN WINES.

In pure unfortified condition.

SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s celebrated Heart-Labelled Brandy) .....per doz.	27	0	30	0
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s) the "Travel ing Bottle" (a flat & portable speciality for Travellers' use)	18	0	21	0
COGNAC, OLD PALE, far superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and of ers commonly sold at the same rate.	24	0	27	0
COGNAC, PALE; the Vine-Growers Co.'s label	18	0	21	0

EXSHAW'S, HENNESSEY'S, MARTELL'S, and MOUNIER'S.

LONDON GINS.

BOOTH'S LONDON OLD TOM.....Qts. per doz.	18	0	21	0
SWAIN & and BOORD'S ,, ... ,,	17	0	20	0

HOLLANDS GIN.

DE KUYPER'S Genuine GENEVA, case of 15 large square bottles	25	8	28	0
Do. do. case of 12 small square bottles.	14	0	16	0

RUMS.

The Company are exclusive Agents in this Presidency for the Celebrated Old Jamaica Rum of Messrs. HENRY WHITE & Co., Purveyors by appointment to Her Majesty's Navy.

RUM, FINEST OLD JAMAICA, 4. White and Co.'s.....Qts. per doz.	21	0	24	0
RUM, OLD JAMAICA..... ,,	18	0	21	0

WHISKEYS.

IRISH KINAHAN'S Celebrated LL., Qts. per doz.	19	0	21	
SCOTCH, CRABBIE'S Fine Highland ,,	18	0	20	0

(NOT LESS THAN 3 BOTTLES SUPPLIED AT CASH RATES.)

LIQUEURS AND DEMIS.

Aqua D'Oro, Chartreuse Curaçao, Maraschino, &c., &c., of the finest qualities, and from the first shippers only,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY NEXT, 13TH NOVEMBER.

First Appearance in Bombay of

THE GREGORYS,

Under the immediate direction of

PROF. JOHN C. GREGORY,

late Principal Caterer for the popular amusements in Europe; the Great Crystal Palace, Sydenham, London; and the European Notability's fêtes.

THIS STUPENDOUS ORGANIZATION

comprises

THE WONDER OF THE AGE,

The

GREGORY BROTHERS,

JEAN,

ALBERT,

WILLIE,

Who have electrified the Public by their Sensation Acts.

THE FLYING MEN OF THE AIR.

Only Pedantorbitr,
Cannibal Turniquets,
Triple Horizontal Bars,
Triple Trapeze,
The Spiral Mountain Globe Ascensions,
Crystal Pyramid Equilibrium,
and
The Chapeaux Comiques.

Before leaving Europe, the Brothers Gregory contended, June 1867, in London, for unapproachable Gymnastic and signally defeated competitors; and the entire Public and Press of America pronounced them superior to all living Athletes.

THE UNIVERSAL GENIUS,

The charming and graceful

MDLLE. GERTRUDE GREGORY,

whose versatile talent includes a range far beyond that of any lady whose accomplishments have been chronicled, appearing now as

THE GREATEST LADY GYMNAST,

Emulating her brothers in reckless daring, making the

MOST TERRIFIC TRANSEPT FLIGHTS

On record.

Again, as Directress and Trainer of the

MOST WONDROUS TROUPE OF EDUCATED PONIES, DOGS, and MONKEYS,

In the World.

Who disport at her will, and form a complete

CIRCUS,

The Dogs and Monkeys acting as Equestrians in a manner that will put to blush all the great riders of the day.

The Charming Serio-comic and Characteristic Vocalist and Universal Favorite,

Miss BESSIE GREGORY,

From the Royal Alhambra Palace, London, and from the principal European Theatres.

THE GREGORY MIDGETS,

The little Brothers

ALOYSIUS and GUSTAVUS GREGORY,

Are favourites with everybody.

PROFESSOR GREGORY,

who obtained for himself in Europe the enviable title and reputation of the "Father of the Modern School of Arms," will introduce, assisted by his Sons,

A GRAND ASSAULT AT ARMS,

and

SCIENTIFIC FEATS OF SWORDSMANSHIP.

The Management include in the Company an efficient Corps of Artists to support the Gregorys in many amusing and spirited acts on their varied Programmes, and especially in the production of the best

PANTOMIMES

ever performed, the following being some of the Principal Characters:—

Clown—Jean Gregory.
Pantaloon—Prof. C. C. Gregory.
Harlequin—Alle x Bar. De Gregory.
Columbine—Miss Bessie Gregory.

For First Night's Performance

SEE PROGRAMMES,

Full Particulars of which will appear in

FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS.

MANAGER—MR. HENRY R. HARWOOD,

The late exceedingly popular Lessee of the Theatres Royal, Haymarket, and Princess's, Melbourne, Australia,

ADELPHI HOTEL,

To whom all business arrangements are referred.

NOTICE.—Consignees per S.S. STEPHENSON are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and required to LAND DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th November 1871.

FOUND, a White and Brown SPANIEL. The Owner may have it, on defraying the cost of this Advertisement, by applying to the Proprietor of the Oriental Exchange, opposite the Secretariat.

S. S. BROADALBANE, TO LONDON.—Consignees of CARGO, shipped on the above Steamer, and advised to Bombay per ADVICE NOTES, are informed that GOODS will BE SOLD on Owners' account TO PAY SALVAGE AND EXPENSES incurred, unless delivery of with in ten days from date hereof.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents to Lloyds.

Bombay, 8th November 1871.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the UNDERSIGNED will CONTINUE to CARRY on his TRADE in Bombay and elsewhere as hitherto, in the NAME of RUNSORDASS MEGHJEE.

શેઠ રણછોડદાસ મેઘજી.
i.e. MEGHJEE PREMJEE.

REDUCED RATES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

The Undersigned GRANT POLICIES for 1, 2 and 4 months, on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS and GOODS therein at REDUCED RATES.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

GOA LOAN.

THE GOVERNMENT of GOA will ISSUE in BOMBAY a LOAN of TEN LACS of RUPEES, in Bonds of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 each, Bearer Currency, bearing Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, PAYABLE in BOMBAY half-yearly.

The Loan has been sanctioned by the PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT, and is secured by an ad valorem duty of three per cent. on the goods imported and exported at Goa, and is redeemable in fifteen years from date of issue.

We have been appointed the AGENTS of the Goa Government by His Excellency COUNT DE SAN JANUARIO, Governor of Goa, and are prepared to receive Tenders for this Loan up till Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November.

The sums for the present year will be selected to Two Lacs of Rupees.

Applications for Bonds must be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent. upon the amount required for.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, Government of Goa.

Bombay, 26th October 1871.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF B

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Colabas, Port Cannings, and Alliance, Manockjee Petit and Oriental Spinning shares at better rates. Government Paper and New French Loan declining.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—8TH NOVEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 7th November, 5-26 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hour 23 minutes.

Via Turkey 7th November, 11-16 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 24 hours 12 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 8th November, 12-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 27 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 7th November, 11-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 44 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 8th November, 11-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 28 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 5th to 9 P.M. of the 6th November is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	1 49	0 6
,, Kurrachee	0 38	0 5
,, Madras	0 38	0 5
,, Galle	one in	15 15

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	M. S. Elphinstone(s)	Raffin	Carwar, Nov. 5.
	Travancore (s)	Ea'tley	Hongkong, Oct. 18.
	Stephenso. s (s)	Bray	Liverpool, Oct. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Earl Canning (s)	Baldwin	Judda & Hoodooda, &c
	Roodee	Davis	Calcutta.
	Claverhouse	Strachan	Chittagong.

The steamer Orissa, Tomlin, to China, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Malabar Coast, began to load yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.		
4	Buckinghamshire	Pain ..... London, Aug. 3.
	Victoria Cross	Halliday ..... London, July 4.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov		
4	Meinam (F S)	Calcutta.
5	Appolos	Melbourne.
	Indus (s)	Graves ..... Suez.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.		
4	Meinam (F S)	Galle.
	Himalaya (s)	Rangoon.
5	Indus (s)	Graves ..... Suez.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 8.

Macdonell, Major General, 3rd Bengal Rifle Brigade, on promotion, from Bareilly.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 8.

Mahon, Major Royal Artillery, on leave, to Mhow.

McNeale, Captain, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to rejoin, to Meerut.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 4.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surg J. Ewart, M D, to be Surg of the Presidency General Hospital at Calcutta, vice Surg-Maj J P Brougham, M D, resigned.

The Govr-Genl having notified his intention of leaving Simla on the 1st prox, H E in Council is pleased to direct that the Council of the Govr Genl shall, after that date, and until further notice, assemble at Calcutta, in the territories under the Govt of the Lt-Govr of Bengal.

The following promotions have taken place in the British Burmah Commission with effect from 5th June 1871:—

Mr C D Clifford Lloyd, Asst Comsr, 3rd grade, to be Asst Comsr, 2nd grade.

Lt Thorp, Offg Asst Comsr, 3rd grade, to be Asst Comsr, 3rd grade.

Mr J W Harris, of the Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Allahabad on the 9th ultimo.

Under the provisions of sec 26 of Act XXII. of 1864, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to invest the Asst Cantonment Magistrates of Thayetmyo and Toungbeo with power to take cognizance of and try breaches of the rules and regulations made under Clause 7, sec 19, of the same Act, occurring within the area of their operation beyond the limits of the cantonments of Thayetmyo and Toughoo, respectively.

Under the provisions of Act XXXII. of 1867, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to delegate to the Chief Comsr of the Central Provinces the powers conferred upon a Local Govt by section 6 of Act XIV. of 1865.

Lt E J Gunthorpe, of the Mad S C, to officiate as Asst Supt of Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The Rev Francis Crombie, Chaplain of Mhow, availed himself on the forenoon of the 23rd ult of the leave granted him in Notification No 346, dated the 11th idem.

Preparatory leave for one month from the 18th inst is granted to Lt R Beavan, Ben S C, Asst. Supt, 2nd grade, N W Frontier Revenue Survey, to enable him to proceed to Bombay and appear before a medical board with a view to obtaining furlough in Europe on medical certificate.

The following officiating appointments are made in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India:—

Mr. W C Rossenrode, Depy Supt, 3rd grade, to officiate as Supy Supt, 2nd grade, from 18th July to 3rd Sept 1871, both dates inclusive.

Capt W M Campbell, RE, Depy Supt, 3rd grade, to officiate as Depy Supt, 2nd grade, with effect from 4th Sept 1871.

Capt G T Haig, RE, Depy Supt, 2nd grade, to officiate as Depy Supt, 1st grade, with effect from 23rd Sept 1871.

Lt Charles Strahan, RE, Depy Supt in charge of the Gwalior Topographical Survey, is allowed leave of absence for one month, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Under sec 23 of the Consolidated Customs Act No VI. of 1863, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of sugar and other saccharine produce from the Punjab by land through the Dera Ghazi Khan District.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lt C E Wheeler, Adjt of the Kittpoora Irregular Force, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month from the 6th Nov 1871, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Lt J N S Kirkwood joined his appointment of Offg Wing Sub of the Meywar Bheel Corps on the forenoon of the 25th Sept 1871.

Asst Surg H P Roberts, MB, of the Bom Med Service, is appointed to the officiating medical charge of the 1st Regt Central India Horse, during the absence of Dr Harvey, or until further orders.

Lt C E Yate assumed charge of his duties as doing-duty officer with the Persian Irregular Force on the forenoon of the 12th Oct 1871.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr F W Abel as Consul for the German Empire at Coconada

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr F M Cartwright as Consul for the German Empire at Madras.

Capt J H G G Lysaght to be an Asst Comsr in the Ajmere Commission with effect from the 1st April 1871.

Capt C W Burton, Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl for Rajpootana, on special duty at Seojanguth, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months from the 1st Dec 1871, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

Lt-Col J Puckle, Depy Supt of the 2nd grade in the Mysore Commission, arrived at Madras on the 4th and at Bangalore on the forenoon of the 7th Oct 1871, on return from two years' furlough to England.

Surg-Maj H R Oswald, M D., Surg, Mysore Commission, arrived at Madras on the 4th, and at Bangalore on the 7th Oct 1871, on return from two years' furlough to England, and assumed charge of his duties from Dr. Houston on the forenoon of the 7th idem.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to direct the insertion of the following as a heading in Chap IV. of the Acting Allowance Code:—"The following rules regulate the acting allowances of military officers in civil employ who are not in the Public Works, the Survey, the Telegraph, or the Forest Dept."

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to direct the insertion after word "class" in sec XXIX of the Acting Allowance Code of the words "and is not such as is described in sec XXVII a."

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following rule for Rule 3 under sec XIX of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code, and the elimination of the word "But" from Rule 4 under that section:—

"Time spent on subsidiary leave does not qualify for privilege leave. But if an officer returning from leave lasting more than three months be solely for the convenience of the Local Govt, and not for any fault of his own or by his own choice, prevented from rejoining an appointment on which he has a lien, or be kept out of employ on subsistence allowance, then duty qualifying for privilege leave begins on the day on which he presents himself to the Local Govt ready for duty."

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the notification issued by the Home Dept, No 1598, dated 25th Sept 1871, the services of Asst Surg B T Suffrein, of the Mad M-di Dept, late Offg Supt, Central Jail, Moulmein, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Fort St. George.

Supernumerary Surg Charles Egbert Wimond Bensley, M D., of the Medl Dept, is brought on the establishment of Surgs to fill an existing vacancy.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—Lt-Col, brevet Col, W J F Stafford, of the Ben S C, Comdg 22nd Punjab Regt of N I,—arrived at Bombay on the 13th Oct 1871.

The undermantioned officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified:—

Maj now Lt Col, P Wheeler, of Infy, G G O No 1207 of 1869,—24th Sept 1871.

H E the Gov Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Maj F Etson, of the 3rd Foot, Depy Asst Adjt Genl, to be Asst Adjt Genl in succession to Maj C H S Scott, whose tenure of service on the staff will expire on the 1st Dec 1871.

Capt H Thompson, of the Ben S C, Brig Maj, Eastern Frontier District, to be Depy Asst Adjt Genl in succession to Maj F Etson.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr Genl in Council has ordered the creation of a new division of public works at Ajmere, to be called the Mayo College Division, which will be under the direct orders of the Govt of India.

Mr J Gordon, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Punjab Northern Railway to the charge of the new division.

Capt W M Story, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from Central India to the same division.

The services of Capt G O'Connor, RA, temporary Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Irrigation Branch, N W Provinces, are re-placed at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the 1st Nov. 1871.

Mr. R O Dobbs, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, Mysore, is granted two years' furlough on medical certificate, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr C F Lindsay, Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, British Burmah, is granted, fifteen months' leave of absence on medical certificate with effect from the 16th Sept 1871.

Mr J W Alexander, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the P W D, is transferred to the N-W Provinces, P W D, Irrigation Branch.

Mr A B Sampson, B A, Under Secy to the Govt of India in the P W D, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum.....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy..... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India. Subscription for One Year from November 1, 1871 .. ..Rs. 44
Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[BUT CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BOULTON—October 29th, at Cliffden, Murree, the wife of Assistant-Surgeon Boulton, Royal Artillery, of a son, prematurely, who only survived his birth 22 hours.

FERMIER—November 3rd, at Madras, the wife of Mr. William Fermier, of a son.

GREENE—October 30th, at Serampore, the wife of Dr. J. A. Greene, of a son.

LIVESAY—November 3rd, at Calcutta, the wife of C. E. Livesay, Esq., Assistant Engineer, of daughter.

TYRRELL—October 31st, at Secunderabad, the wife of Captain F. H. Tyrrell, 3rd Regt. F. L. I., of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1871.

MR. G. M. STEWART, being compelled by ill-health to leave India finally within the next few weeks, has resigned his seat in the Legislative Council of Bombay. We believe that, when Mr. Stewart accepted this appointment, he did so with the special purpose of helping to put the Port Trust Bill into a shape that would not be unpleasing to the mercantile community; but the introduction of the Bill has been postponed from month to month—its parents being, they say, a little ashamed of their progeny—and the only occasion on which Mr. Stewart had the chance of doing good service to the town was when he assisted Mr. Scoble to strike out a ridiculous clause in the Bunder Fees Bill, by which it was proposed to levy a fine on every inhabitant of the island of Bombay who ventured to approach the seashore. For the last six months the Legislative Council of this Presidency has not held a meeting. It distinguished itself in March and April by discussing projects of new taxes which were brought forward, apparently, only to be withdrawn; and at last, with the *unchelance* characteristic of the governing powers of Bombay, it adjourned for a holiday which will probably last till Christmas without making any provision for the expenditure it had proposed to meet by means of the Feasts Bill. The Governor has since made up a portion of the deficiency by taking away the Police grant from the Bombay Municipality. No doubt, by this shifting of responsibility, His Excellency saved himself a little trouble, and threw on the Municipality the risk of incurring the local unpopularity which it might be shrewdly suspected would attend the imposition of new taxes; but a Government ought to have some higher ambition than to avoid doing hard and disagreeable work, and there is not much to be said for the policy of Decentralization if its only result be to teach our rulers ways of leaving the most irksome State business to be done by other people. There are, however, many other matters besides the Provincial Budget for 1871-72 which require the attention of the Legislative Council, so that we may presume Mr. Stewart's place will soon be filled up.

It is not easy to guess on whom the Governor's choice is likely to fall. Society is so completely changed in Bombay, that, whereas in Sir Bartle Frere's time distinguished Civilians and veteran General Officers used to complain that they could not get within arm's length of the Governor because he was always surrounded by a select company of merchants, bankers, lawyers, and doctors, now-a-days, on the other hand, the offended dignity of the Services is avenged by the practical exclusion of the non-official world from Government House. The Governor himself is frank and genial enough in his manner to all men; and it is often said to be his misfortune, rather than his fault, if, after having ruled this Presidency for nearly five years, he knows hardly any one out of the little official circle in the capital of Western India. Sir Seymour has not lived much amongst us, and he has not been lucky in his colleagues and advisers. Mr. Mansfield is an easy going Civilian of the old school, who does not concern himself greatly about problems suggested by the altered conditions of social and political life in India; and, since Mr. Ellis went to Simla, the Governor's most active colleague has been Mr. Tucker, a gentleman who has been irreverently compared to Penelope, because it is said he tears up regularly every night the minutes and resolutions he has written during the day. The blame of the do-nothing policy of our Government is generally attributed to Mr. Tucker; but, in justice to him, it ought to be remembered that we owe mainly to his vigorous opposition the rejection of that Cotton Frauds Bill which the Governor was bent on passing into law, to gratify a whim of his own which was at variance with the declared wishes of all persons connected with the cotton trade. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald himself has never forgiven the slight put upon him by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in using its influence to thwart his views with regard to the Cotton Frauds Bill, which he had set his heart on getting sanctioned by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. For some time past he has treated the Chamber with as much discourtesy as if all the merchants of Bombay were his personal enemies—enemies, too, of so contemptible a character that it was safe to treat whatever they might say as of no account. He has not even vouchsafed an answer to a letter in which the Chamber applied for a repeal of the existing Cotton Frauds Act, and the relations between Government and the mercantile community of Bombay, so friendly in former days, have become avowedly hostile.

The estrangement might not have been so complete as it is, if the people of Bombay were not justly indignant at the reserve which has been maintained by Government with regard to the history of the purchase of its Elphinstone property and the constitution of the new Port Trust. These are matters on which it would have been wise for Government to ask the advice of men who know something about the trade of the Port, instead of being guided entirely by the counsels of Colonel Kennedy. Had such a precaution been taken, the town would have avoided the actual expenditure of two millions of money on a property which brings in nothing but new taxes, and would not now be dreading the imposition of fresh duties on trade to pay for some other freak of the Public Works Department. Much of the popular indignation which finds vent at rate-payers' meetings is really directed against the Government, rather than the Municipality. Mr. Crawford at last gave us something for our money; but it has been computed that at least *eight millions* of money have been spent on the foreshores of the island and on the Esplanade during the last ten years, without providing a single additional facility for trade, or giving us anything to show for the money beyond the magnificent palace of the Public Works Department which is now nearly finished, and the temporary station for the B. B. and C. I. Railway at the end of Church Gate Road. Meanwhile, there has been a steady growth of taxation, and custom houses have been multiplied till one would almost suppose the heads of different Departments were running a race with one another to see who should succeed in carrying off the greatest amount of black-mail. Even ignorant people have sufficient intelligence to feel the pressure put upon them by a system of administration which to outside critics, comparatively uninterested in the results of so much carelessness and extravagance, looks like a mere burlesque of government. We honestly believe that, if a dozen average householders were picked out of the crowd that assembled in the Town Hall on Tuesday, they could not govern Bombay with less wisdom than has been manifested of late years in the conduct of the Governor in Council.

Things have come to such a pass now that it is exceedingly doubtful if the Governor will readily find a mercantile man of good standing who will count it an honour to be made a member of the Legislative Council. Every reader of the newspapers must have been struck with the absence from the meeting held last week to organize a Persian Relief Fund of nearly all the merchants and bankers of the place If these gentlemen were invited to join the Committee, and yet stayed away, such a demonstration of passive hostility to the Governor, under whose auspices the Committee was formed, is most significant; if they were not asked, the omission justifies what we have already said in this article, that the Governor knows very few people in Bombay out of his own immediate *entourage*. It may be said that really the merchants of to-day are a very different set of men from their predecessors, that they take no interest in public affairs, and have no leaders of distinguished talent and large experience from whom any Governor might be proud to seek advice. But during Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's reign the non-official section of the community has been systematically discouraged and kept back, or it would ere now have produced men qualified by general consent for seats in the Legislative Council. Such men may be found even now, if Sir Seymour Fitzgerald will but resolve to let the opinion of the mercantile member of Council have some real weight in determining the policy of Government on questions affecting the trade of Bombay.

THE Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab held a levée on Monday at Allahabad, which was very numerously attended.

THE cash balances in the Government Treasuries in India stood at Rs. 17,26,66,333 at the close of September. At the same date in 1870 the amount was Rs. 11,28,90,937, and in 1869 Rs. 9,04,93,920.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Robert Eyles Egerton of his seat as Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

Apropos of Reuter having been made a Baron by "somebody or another," the *Indo-European Correspondence* suggests that in consideration of the very economical rations of information which were served out to us by Reuter's telegraph during the war, his title should be *Baron News*.

MR. JAMES TAYLOR, of the Accountant-General's Office, Calcutta, has been deputed to report on the Bengal Secretariat accounts from 1866 to 1870. We also see it stated that he has already drawn up a very full and lengthy report, which, however, has not yet been perused by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE *Englishman* mentions that the conclave of Pundits lately assembled at Benares to consider the question of the legality of Brahmo marriages, have decided, after a long discussion, that such marriages are totally opposed to the Hindu Shasters. It is to be observed that the Pundits who had formally decided in favour of the legality of these marriages were also present on this occasion.

WE regret to learn that the report which we copied on Monday from the *Sindian*, that Mr. Sheppard, of the Bombay Civil Service, had been appointed to assist Colonel Phayre in scrutinising the accounts of the Shikarpore treasury, is incorrect. We hope Government intend to assist the Political Superintendent of the Frontier, Upper Sind, in unravelling the complicated accounts of that district.

THE party of Surveyors told off to take the borings of the Paumben Channel have returned to Colombo, and we learn from the *Ceylon Examiner* that a report has got abroad that the results obtained by them are condemnatory of any new channel, and in favour of improving the existing one; in which case the prospects of a ship channel across would seem to become doubtful.

THE *Gazette of India* contains the following intimation:—Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Trevor, R. E., Consulting Engineer for Railways, and Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works (Railway) Department, is appointed to act as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, during the absence on furlough of Major E. C. S. Williams, R. E., or until further orders.

MR. JOHN POPE HENNESSY, late Governor of Labuan, has left for Europe to take up his new appointment in the Bahama Islands. Mr. Hennessy, the *Straits Times* says, made a good use of his talents in the small field allotted to him, and succeeded in making the Government of Labuan—which had always required a grant-in-aid from the Home Government—independent of pecuniary assistance, which has doubtless materially aided in procuring his promotion.

THE papers received from the Straits yesterday report the outbreak of a serious riot at Singapore which had lasted three days, and had not been put down when the mail left. The riot originated in a quarrel between two sections of the Chinese community, and during the whole of the three days the town was the scene of street fights, robbery, loot, assault, and murder. Business was entirely suspended. Many people had been killed, but when the mail left it was impossible to tell the number of victims, as the riots were still going on.

At the recent trial of Burke, before the High Court at Allahabad, the Government Advocate pointed out that some twenty witnesses and twenty jurymen had been assembled merely to hear the prisoner plead guilty, and that the trial had been delayed for nearly two months, merely that at a regular Criminal Sessions he might be sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment. He suggested that an accused person, who wished to plead guilty, should be allowed to do so before a Judge of the High Court at any time after his committal by the Justice of the Peace, thereby obviating the expense, delay, and inconvenience of the present procedure. We agree with our Allahabad contemporary in thinking that there can be little doubt of the soundness of the suggestion.

IT is not perhaps generally known that, after the Philibheet and Bareilly riots, Mr. Playne, the Commissioner of Allahabad, recommended that the Mahomedan and Hindu processions in the towns should be put a stop to "for ever and a day." "I would make them," he continued in his letter to the local Government, "understand that this is as much a punishment for past offences as a precaution against future disturbances." The Lieutenant-Governor, however, disagreed with Mr. Mayne. "The crimes and disorder of the late Moharrum involved," says His Honor, "no disloyalty to the British Government, and should therefore involve no punitive consequences on the community at large. The immediate cause was the synchronous observance of the two festivals of the Moharrum and the Ramnowmee. This cause has, by the calendar, for the present passed away; and it will not again return for a third of a century." Moreover, a conciliation, which has at least led to an outward return to the interchange of the courtesies of life, has been brought about by the exertions of Nawab Asghur Ali of Rampore, and Rajah Sheoraj Singh, C.S.I., of Kasheepore.

IT is gratifying to hear that the Madras Government consider it expedient that all the precautions of inspection and signalling which are taken at the Cheyaur bridge, are to be adopted in the cases of the Palar, the Poiney, and the Gooriattum bridges; that the speed of trains is to be slackened to four miles an hour in crossing the Palar bridge, which they will not be allowed to cross at all, until they have received an all-right signal; and that this additional precaution of slackening speed and receiving an all-right signal will also be taken at the bridges over the Poiney and Gooriattum rivers when they are in flood, that is, when, as defined by the Consulting Engineer, water extends from bank to bank. The Government of Madras are not prepared to acquiesce in the opinion of the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway that the circumstances of the case do not justify the expense and delay in the working of the trains. The foundations of these bridges, so far as they have been examined, point, they urge, "to the expediency of the greatest caution being used in the transit of passenger trains," and, in their opinion, any reasonable expense which may possibly avert a repetition of such a catastrophe as occurred at the Cheyaur is incumbent on the responsible authorities.

MILITARY ITEMS.

MAJOR SIDDONS YOUNG has been permanently appointed Commandant of Garrison of Chunar.

THE 2nd Battalion 19th Regiment left Fort William for Allahabad on Saturday evening last, and arrived at the latter place on Monday.

THE services of Surgeon D. Simpson, A.M., M.D., have been placed at the disposal of Government for employment under the Revenue Department.

MAJOR E. W. LYONS, Bombay Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from 9th December next, under rule 10 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.

RESIGNATION OF COUNT BEUST.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, 7TH NOVEMBER, EVENING.

Count Beust has offered his resignation (owing to ill-health), which, it is expected, will be accepted. Count Andrassey will in such case succeed him.

The German Reichstag have adopted the Bill for the formation of a military treasury as well as that for the introduction of gold coinage into the country.

LONDON, 7TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet, but unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 7 1/16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet, but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 8s.
8¼ lbs. ,, 9s. 4½d.
40s Mule Twist 1s. 1½d.

The sum of £309,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

WRECK OF THE BELVIDERA AT PONDICHERRY.

MADRAS, 8TH NOV.

There has been tempestuous weather on this coast. The Belvidera has been wrecked at Pondicherry, but the crew were saved.

MORE CANDIDATES FOR MUNICIPAL HONOURS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If His Excellency the Governor of Bombay wants to put his hand on some one to act as Municipal Commissioner, he might "go further and fare worse" than take any of the four gentlemen who graced the Ratepayers' meeting yesterday afternoon. Mr. Macdonald has no mean gifts, Capt. Lidbetter has good stuff in him, Mr. Bodger (of Cutler, Palmer, and Co.,) is rather a sightly-looking individual, and, for a consideration, Capt. Major might be induced to leave Goa. If a native will answer, Mooljee Thackersey is the man, no doubt. The *Times of India* Editor not being present at the meeting of the "great heart of the people" must "go to the wall." But his services as an adviser, notwithstanding his "reserve" on certain matters, will be invaluable. Of course, any of the foregoing named individuals would be an immense improvement on our late Municipal Head, who was notoriously deficient in qualities required for such a position, and *known* to be so for *years* past.

REFORMER.

THE RATEPAYERS' MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I presume Mr. Crawford's apologists were conspicuous by their absence from the Ratepayers' meeting yesterday afternoon, judging by the sprinkling of European gentlemen present. EH?

P.S.—Does the *Times of India* really think that the crowd in and around the Town Hall, yesterday, represented the "great heart of the people"? PHEW.

THE EYE HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the observations contained in the *Times of India* of the 6th, on the appointment of Ophthalmic Surgeon, the claims of one of the candidates are ignored.

Although this officer is unknown to the Editor of the *Times*, yet he was known to H. M.'s Secretary of State for India as one of the best educated officers at Netley, and was highly recommended for employment in a scientific appointment. Strange to say, too, he has studied Ophthalmology in the famous Continental schools, and understands their languages,—advantages and acquirements not possessed even by the great "modern" Ophthalmologist who brays his own praises so indefatigably in the columns of the *Times of India*.—I am, &c. EYE-OPENER.

A QUESTION FOR CARD-PLAYERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will one of the learned of your readers decide the following?—

Of five players at loo, A, B, and C, knock.

A leads the king of trumps (clubs), B follows suit with a small one, C plays a small indifferent card.

A leads for the second round a small heart, B plays a small trump, and at once puts down his queen of trumps, (C having the ace of hearts.)

B is pronounced to be loosed for playing his third card out of turn.

B pays in his loo at once.

For that pool, and the next deal, how do the three players stand? LOO.

BEGINNING LIFE.—The remark of a contemporary 'that many of our successful lawyers commenced life preachers,' is gracefully corrected by one of the legal gentlemen referred to, who begs leave to state that he began life as an infant.

REUTER'S AUSTRALIAN EXPRESS.

MELBOURNE, 10TH OCTOBER.

The Victoria Revenue returns for the last quarter show an improvement of nearly £167,000 on the corresponding quarter of last year.

The Intercolonial Conference has closed. The delegates unanimously recommend two lines of postal communication, one via Suez, and the other via San Francisco, running alternately once a month. Resolutions were adopted in reply to Lord Kimberley's despatch. The Colonies claim the right to enter into tariff arrangements with each other without Imperial interference.

A Railway Bill, providing for the commencement of four new lines on the narrow guage principle, has passed through the Assembly.

The Postal Bill has been rejected by the Legislative Council: it will be re-introduced early next Session.

The Assembly have agreed to a pension of £1,000 per annum for Sir Francis Murphy, late Speaker.

The steamer Malacca arrived at Melbourne on the 28th of September with the shipwrecked crew of the Magnera. The Malacca proceeded to Sydney. She leaves with a mail on the 14th inst.

The Haymarket Theatre was burnt down on the 22nd September.

The gold fields are returning satisfactory yields, but an enormous amount of speculation is on foot in Bendigo mining stock, which will probably terminate in a crash.

The Earl and Countess of Belmore are on a visit to Melbourne.

Harvest prospects are excellent.

The Parliament of New South Wales meets on the 14th of November. The Victoria proposals to that Colony respecting the Border duties have not given satisfaction, and arrangements are being made to re-establish Border Custom houses.

The Queensland Parliament assembles on the 7th November. The elections have given the Government a fair majority.

Business in Melbourne has been steady and transactions well up to the average. The price of wool has improved, large purchases having been made for the American market.

MR. CRAWFORD'S REPLY TO THE REPORT OF MR. HOPE'S COMMITTEE.

[Continued from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.]

SPECIAL IRREGULARITIES.

50. I will now take up one by one the various special irregularities (*a* to *h*) noticed by the Committee at pages 16 and 17 of their Report, offering on each an explanation.

51. "(*a*.) The sum of Rs. 4,76,469 belonging to the House Rate Loan and appropriated to Drainage and Overbridges, has been used, without any sanction, towards meeting the deficit on the markets."

I have already explained (para. 41) that not being responsible for the estimates for the markets and slaughter-houses, I do not in the least consider myself responsible for the excess in the cost of them over the estimates.

The works, however, were very far advanced before it was known that the excess would be considerable. When the Controller learnt that there would be a large excess he addressed me, and I replied, as follows:—

Extract from Controller's Letter No. 441, *dated* 7*th Feb*, 1870.

"4. It is of the greatest importance that the Market Loan Account should be made up to the 31st March next. This, as you are aware, has frequently been urged by me; but up to the present time the Engineer's Department has failed to supply the information by which alone such account can be made up. Works which I am informed by the several contractors have been going on for months past in connection with the markets have not yet been certified to, and the consequence is that I am utterly unable to form any idea as to the real expenditure. I must therefore beg that you will require the Executive Engineer to furnish said certificates up to date if possible without further delay, and to state what amount will yet be required to complete these works.

"5. When the Budget for the current year was framed it was contemplated that *all* the Loan Works would be completed and that the accounts thereof would be finally closed by 31st December 1869, and therefore no Budget for works in progress such as that laid down at pages 14-15 of the Report of the Committee of which Mr. C. E. Chapman was Chairman, was framed and submitted to the Bench. This contemplation has not been realized, and therefore it is absolutely necessary that we should have a complete account with certificates up to date, such as that suggested in the preceding para., without further delay."

Extract from Commissioner's No. 1543 *of* 1870, *in reply to the above.*

"The Executive Engineer has already been requested to settle the accounts of the Contractors as early as possible, in order that the whole may hereafter be submitted for the final disposal of the Bench."

The whole expenditure had practically been incurred by that time, for the works could not be left unfinished. It remained to find the money and there was no simpler course, the Drainage Works being suspended, than to employ the balance of the House Rate Loan.

The fact that this balance was so expended is duly recorded in the Annual Reports of 1869 and 1870 (*see* Statement No. 3 of both Reports for 1869 and 1870, and my explanation at page 7 of the Report for 1870).

I submit that the regular course would have been, directly the excess was apparent, to apply to the Bench for a formal appropriation or transfer of the House Rate Loan to the Market Loan. But the arrangement was so obvious, that I contented myself with recording what had been done in the accounts, determining to ask for the former transfer when the works were complete and expenditure had entirely ceased. I beg to refer to what I have already said on this subject, *vide* para. 41 of this letter.

52. "(*b*). The Drainage Fund has been charged with the whole Interest and Sinking Fund of the amount (Rs. 4,21,364) thus transferred from Drainage, though it was not fair so to burden it, when the principal had been applied to a different purpose."

I submit that the Controller was quite right in this course. Until a formal transfer had been made by the Bench of the balance of the House Rate Loan to the Market Loan, the Controller was bound to keep his books in accordance with the original resolutions of the Bench and to debit Interest and Sinking Fund accordingly.

On applying for the formal transfer I should, as a matter of course, have included an adjustment of the items overcharged to Interest and Sinking Fund of the House Rate Loan.

53. "(*c*). A sum amounting to Rs. 1,03,136-12-10, which ought, under section 257 of Bombay Act II. of 1865, to have been set apart out of income and invested as a Sinking Fund in repayment of the House Rate and Market Loans has not been so set apart at all. The interest of the further sum of Rs. 1,12,834 which was set apart and invested, has also not been invested as required by the Act.

I have to state that the investments were not made in 1870 because there were no funds, just as for the same reason, my predecessors failed on many occasions to invest for the Drainage Fund. The income estimated for was not received; the expenditure remained.

As to the investment of interest on Sinking Fund I admit that the law is as stated, but I plead that there has been an oversight in this matter which the Finance Committee, and the Bench itself have been guilty of. *See* the Budgets and Budget sanctions for 1869, 1870, 1871, in which (and on the last occasion after discussion) the Bench passed the interest aforesaid as an item of revenue.

54. After this item I should have expected to find special allusion to the fact that whereas under section 8 of the Municipal Act it is imperative (as it was under the former Municipal Act) that any unexpended balance of the Annual Drainage Contribution should be "set apart" (which of course means invested) such investment had not been made.

To this I should have replied that just as under the former Act my predecessors, having no cash could not and did not invest; neither could I or did I invest; the only way of "setting apart" which was possible was the making of a book entry to the credit of the Drainage Fund and to the debit of the Municipal Fund.

"*d*. In October 1870 the Commissioner, who has no legal power to borrow money, obtained from the Bank of Bombay a cash credit for Rs 1,47,524 at 6 per cent. interest, with the cognizance of the Controller."

"(*e*). As security for the above cash credit, the Controller joined with the Commissioner in pledging to the Bank, and endorsing to them, the Government Promissory Notes for Rs 1,47,500 which belonged to the Sinking Fund, and were so to speak the property of the Public Creditor."

55. I took charge of the Municipality under the new Act on the 1st July 1865, and within a few days discovered that while my predecessors had not set apart or invested the full sum which should have been invested under section 31 of Act

found in 1865, when the Government could get no information on any point, and the accounts had not been closed for 18 months.

82. I submit that the change is remarkable, and could only be the result, not of one, but of several years', incessant labour and application, and intense anxiety. I respectfully ask His Excellency in Council to concur in this tribute to the zeal and usefulness of the present Controller, whose deviations from the strict path of duty have, as stated by the Committee, been almost forced upon him by myself.

83. It is easy to criticise with the light of six years' experience, but I would ask those who do so, to remember that to the Municipal Executive these six years have been passed at high pressure, and have teemed with every description of difficulty.

84. I would ask that it may be remembered that from first to last, I have never been placed clear and in funds, and that the endeavour made to effect this (in 1868) was a complete failure.

85. Had Act II. of 1865 been launched with a clear balance sheet in 1865,—or had I been set clear in 1868,—I should have had no defence to offer; but, from first to last, with the dead weight inherited from the past, I have been compelled, while spurred on to action, to live ever from hand to mouth, and to rely on an uncertain and ever-fluctuating revenue.

86. I admit that I have been too sanguine and too self-reliant. I erred in this respect, especially at the end of 1870, when the deficit left after the 15 lacs loan, added to the deficit on the markets first began to pinch us terribly in our finances. I might then have stopped payment and resigned the apparently hopeless task of reducing the finances to order, but I was ever sanguine that the state of Bombay would improve, that our income would rally, and I aimed at being able, notwithstanding the deficit, ultimately to work clear. I was defeated by the continued depression of trade, and consequent loss of revenue,—by the failure of the Vehar *Dams*, involving immense expenditure,—and finally by the withdrawal of the Government contribution to the police,—an accumulation of disasters which robbed us of a sixth of our revenue. This is my justification for recent irregularities.

87. From first to last I have had the option before me of effecting something or doing nothing.

88. I might have drawn my pay regularly—initiated nothing,—stopped or not begun any works,—reduced expenditure,—gained popularity,—and after a series of six years have left this city, *perhaps* (though by no means certainly) with its finances clear, but still with nothing done. This would have been the career of a prudent official.

89. I have, I confess, preferred the more stirring career of an active and enterprising man, deeply impressed with the importance of the improvements which science has placed at the disposal of European populations, and anxious—perhaps too anxious—that the community placed under my charge should share in those advantages. I have always believed, moreover, that in the state of Bombay in 1865, I was put where I am, to effect certain improvements at any sacrifice. I point to the following words of Mr. Cassels, when he introduced the Municipal Act of 1865. He said—"One remark that the permissive '*may*' in regard to the duties of conservancy in the older Acts which this bill repeals, and which allowed lazy Municipal Commissioners to repose on beds of roses, is, in this bill, changed into a peremptory '*shall*,' which will, I hope, render a Commissioner virtually liable to indictment if he frivolously neglect to fulfil his duties."

I am content to await the verdict of the future as to whether I have or have not employed the time fairly in this respect.

90. While we have had to make our way out of the financial fog as best we could, we have had to inaugurate a proper Health Department,—to work new and unknown taxes,—to apply an unknown system of Rating,—to establish a Steam Fire Engine Service, and a Halalcore Service,—to deal with dangerous Trades,—to close old, and establish new Cemeteries,—to close old, and build new Slaughter houses,—to build and establish new Markets, and a host of minor works which might have been extended over many, but have been *completed*, in six years!

91. I ask, from *Government*, that these facts may weigh against whatever financial irregularities (forced on me in most cases) I have been guilty of. From the *public* I shall patiently await in after years the verdict on my administration of the past.

92. I can only say from my heart, in the concluding words of my Annual Report for 1870, that, from first to last, I have thought only of the future benefit of the city, the present health and welfare of those committed to my care.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ARTHUR T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

(We shall publish the appendices to-morrow.)

MR. MAIDMENT'S EXPLANATION.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, General Department.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of Government Resolution No. 3080, dated 25th inst., forwarding, for such explanation as I may desire to submit thereon, copy of the Report of the Committee of Enquiry into the Finances of the Bombay Municipality.

2. In reply, I beg respectfully to state that, the Municipal Commissioner, having already in his letter dated 26th inst., No. 4,996, submitted to Government a very full explanation on the several points noticed by the Committee, nothing more remains for me to add thereto.—I have, &c.,

W. Maidment,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.
Bombay Municipal Controller's Office, 27th Oct. 1871.

BOMBAY.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman proceeds to Calcutta to-day.

A New Library at Surat.—It is stated that a new library on a large scale is shortly to be established at Surat.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Zanzibar per Ganga Pudaruth will be closed at the General Post Office at noon to-day.

The Fire at Boree Bunder.—The damage done by the fire at Boree Bunder on Tuesday is officially estimated at Rs. 1,500.

The Oriental Translator to Government.—Mr. Venayek Wasoodew, Oriental Translator to Government, returned to Bombay from Poona on Tuesday.

Pension to Mr. Showell.—The local Government have granted to Mr. R. H. Showell, late Second Magistrate of Police, an ordinary pension of Rs. 5,000 a year.

Small Causes Court.—The Bombay Small Causes Court will be closed from Saturday to the following Tuesday, both days inclusive, on account of the Dewalee holidays.

Vehar Lake.—The height of water in Vehar lake on Saturday last was 47 feet 7 tenths; while at the corresponding period last year the water in the lake measured 55 feet 9 tenths.

Desertion from a Ship.—Charles Haskett, a seaman of the ship Sattara, was charged before the Chief Magistrate yesterday with quitting the ship, and was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment.

Buggy Accident.—On Tuesday a Mussulman buggy-driver accidentally fell out of his buggy, near the Elphinstone Circle, and had his leg broken. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Persian Famine Fund.—Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody has forwarded Rs. 300 to Messrs. Godrez Mehrban and Co., Persian merchants, in memory of his mother, for the relief of the distressed Zoroastrians.

Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.—The monthly meeting of the Society will be held in its library rooms this day, at 4 P.M. Original Communication.—A note on the History of Sanskrit Literature. By Dr. George Bühler.

Committed to the Sessions. The Senior Magistrate yesterday committed one Shaik Ahmed Mahomed for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of house-breaking and theft of property, of the value of about Rs. 1,212, belonging to a Mussulman named Futteh Mahomed Hoossein.

An Old Offender.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Abdool Mahomed, an old offender, was charged with being found between sun-set and sun-rise loitering in a street, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself. He admitted the offence and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Extensive Jewel Robbery.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, Nana Babajee, Succaram Wishwanath, and Purshotum Damodhur, were again brought up on remand, and charged with stealing gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 40,000, the property of Nana Babajee. Mr. Fletcher (Messrs Manisty and Fletcher) conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Atmaram Juggonath appeared for the defence. A few witnesses were examined, and the case was again adjourned for further enquiry.

Suspicious Death.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on Tuesday at the Xavier Road on the body of a native female child, about a month old. On Tuesday morning, about 8 o'clock, a policeman, while going his rounds, found the body lying by the side of the Haines Road, half-way between the Worlee Road and where the B. B. and C. I. Railway line crosses the Xavier Road. It was very much decomposed. There was a piece of cotton cloth tied round the waist and chest, but not tightly; and a copper ring round each ankle and a bracelet of black beads round the left wrist. The face and head looked as if they had been eaten by some wild animal. The Coroner adjourned the case for further enquiry till this day.

The Diocesan High School.—The committee of this school has secured the services of an efficient assistant master to Mr. Swornsbourne in the person of Mr. Alexander Williams, just arrived from England, and late assistant to the head master of Wrexham Grammar School. Mr. Williams has had three years' experience as a teacher, and comes out with the highest testimonials both as to ability and general character. He has passed several public examinations with much credit, and at the last one, which took place in 1870, he obtained from the College of Preceptors a place in the first division of the first class. Mr. Williams will reside at the school house and assist Mr. Swornsbourne generally in the scholastic and other duties connected with the working of the school.

The Indian Travellers' Guide.—We have to acknowledge receipt with thanks of the above very useful brochure from the manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, where it is compiled and printed. This invaluable little work, to all persons who have any occasion to travel, either in or from this country, is published every month, and contains a good sized map of India, upon which is shown the Railway, Telegraph, and Dawk routes; the Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, also, of Steamboat, Dawk, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; routes by Steamer to the various ports in Europe, Asia, and Australia; and the routes in the Bombay Presidency, Central and North West Provinces, by dawk, with a full and perfect description of the various places of halt on the road and the most attractive sights to the traveller; and last, but not least, the scale of charges for shigrams, buggies, cabs and bunder boats in the Island of Bombay. It is, in short, a *sine qua non* of a guide to a traveller, and no person should think of being without one. It is printed in a clear type and is very nicely got up, reflecting credit upon those concerned, and seeing that the price is only *eight annas*, we feel certain it has only to be known to command the large sale it really deserves.—*Poona Observer*.

HIGH COURT.—9TH NOVEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

[LONG CAUSES.

194-70—Shamrao Pandoorung—Purshotum Shama Scroy vs. Wasudew Crustoe Scroy—Jefferson and Payne.

962-68—C. Tyabjee—Kerbadjee Hormusjee vs. Brijvullubdas Jugjeevandas—Dallas and Lynch.

CLAIMS FOR HEARING.

229-69—Acland, Frentis, and Bishop—The Commercial Bank Corporation vs. Bulwantrao Bhiccajee—D. S. Garud—Complainants.

818-70—J. Cleary—Bhasker Bhawoo vs. Wassoodew Dajee Dhowlay—Shamrao Pandurang—Complainants.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

626-70—Shamrao Pandurang—Nowrojee Pallonjee B. vs. Jewanjee Bomonjee and others—Shapoorjee and Tsakurdas.

454-70—Manisty and Fletcher—The Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co. vs. Bomanjee Ruttonjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

704-70—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Khatao Muccoonjee vs. Essa bin Khulliffa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

329-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Framjee Cowasjee M. vs. Dhunjeebhoy Jamsetjee J. and others—C. Tyabjee.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

FOR INVESTIGATION UNDER SECTION 305 OF ACT VIII. OF 1859.

Luxumon Nanbayee Ludha and another vs. Mohonajee Janowjee Ludha.

Cassum Hajee Mahomed and others vs. Jacob Jaimall.
Nunnoo Meya bin Abdoojee vs. Motiram Sobhagram.
Chotoo Meya Mahomed vs. Motiram Sobhagram.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

705-70—C. Tyabjee—Shree Jeevanlaljee Maharaj vs. Purmanundas Jeevundas—Keir, Prescot, and Winter—Part heard.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

674-70—Leathes and Crawford—Memon Abdool Gunney and others vs. Memon Rahimtoola and others—C. Tyabjee and Dallas and Lynch.

721-70—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Richard Latham and others vs. Bapoobhai Vishram—C. Tyabjee.

MR. AND MRS. GILL'S ENTERTAINMENT.

We would again call attention to the announcement that to-night will be the last in Bombay, for a long time at least, of these admirable comedians and vocalists. The programme is attractive even on paper, but when gone through in the flesh by Mr. Gill and his lady, we can fancy it to be be easier imagined than described. The prices will be considerably reduced—(see the advertisement)—but, besides, consider the merit of the performers, and what more need be advanced to secure a good house for to-night?

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

Bombay has lately had no reason to complain of lack of amusement, and we are glad to notice that just as Mr. and Mrs. Gill leave, their place will be taken by a popular troupe which arrived yesterday from Australia. The entertainment to which we refer is what is generally called a "variety entertainment," and, judging from the advertisement, which appears in another column, it promises to be exceedingly attractive. The troupe, we believe, has performed with great success in England, America, and Australia, and is now about to commence a tour through India.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s.s. Stephenson, 865 tons, Captain G Bray, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, via the Suez Canal with a cargo of coals, coke, &c.

The s.s. Earl Canning, 441 tons, Captain George Baldwin, sailed yesterday for Jeddah and Hoodooda, &c., with a general cargo, and five hundred and eight adults, and thirty-four children, as pilgrims.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Travancore, C. H. Eastly, commander, reports that on 30th Oct. in lat. 6° 00 N. long. 91° 10 E., he passed the American ship Tennyson, of Newburyport, from Liverpool to Calcutta, 90 days out; requested to be reported.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Orissa, Captain P. S. Tomlin, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a cargo of 1,909¼ chests M. opium, 321 bales of cotton, and the following passengers:—For Galle—Mr. Casey, and Captain De Robick. For Calcutta—Mr. T. C. Anstey.

The *Englishman* of Monday says—"Up to the time of our going to press nothing has been heard of the captain, chief officer, and others of the ill-fated vessel Edwin Lewis. We are informed by nautical men that with a heavy 'set' of the tide, it is possible for the wreck and her cargo of timber to float up to Puri or False Point."

The s. s. Mehnam, of the Compagnie Maritimes, which arrived at Madras on the 4th instant, took the following passengers from Calcutta:—

From Calcutta to Marseilles—Mr. Lagarde, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mrs. St. Claire, and Mrs. Dowd.
From Calcutta to Pondicherry—Mrs. Reilly, Mrs. Pelardy, and Mrs. Perrousset.
From Calcutta to Madras—Aug-ion (Chinaman.)

Heavy Weather in the China Seas.—Very heavy weather has prevailed in the China seas during the present month, and among the casualties we have to note the loss of the clipper ship Taeping, which went ashore on Ladds Reef. The captain and eleven men safely reached Saigon in boats, and we understand H.M.S. Teazer went in search of the remainder of the crew, and to assist in salvage if possible. A number of other casualties of less importance are reported in the China papers.—*Straits Times*, Oct. 25.

The s.s. Travancore, C. H. Eastley, arrived yesterday from China, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Shanghai—Mr. W. Atkinson, and servant. From Hongkong—Mr. P. Dinshaw, Mr. Millett, and two natives, and Mr. R. Johnston. From Singapore—Mr. Fitzgerald and servant, and two natives. From King George's Sound—Vincent DeSouza. From Melbourne—Mr. and Mrs. Harwood, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, two Misses Gregory, Master Gregory and four boys, and Mr. Littlefield, and one man. From Galle—Mr. and Mrs. Gamble, Mr. Baillie, Mr. Gabb, Madame Dosithee, Madame Agnes, Madame Euphinne, one gunner, thirty-two Malays, forty-two natives, one China carpenter, and two Sekannees. From Sydney—Mr. A. Roberts.

THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BENCH —AN AMENDED REQUISITION.

We have been requested to publish the following:—

To John Connon, Esq., Chairman of the Bench of Justices.

Sir,—The undersigned have the honour to request that you will be pleased to amend the requisition for a Special Meeting of the Bench on the 13th November, as follows:—

In place of "To require the Municipal Commissioner to produce the order of Government and the legal opinion on which he acted," to substitute—"To require the Municipal Commissioner, the Controller, or other Municipal officer who is in possession of the documents, to produce the order of Government and the legal opinion on which they acted."

The remainder of the requisition to remain unaltered.

(Sd.) H. Maxwell.	(Sd.) Thomas Blaney.
G. F. Rimington.	Hurrychun Sulashewjee.
F. S. Hore.	Nusserwanji Chandabhoy.
Nowrojee Furdoonjee.	Narayen Dajee.
Vurjowandas Madhowdas.	W. Martin Wood.
S. Shapoorjee.	Shamrao Pandurang.
J. Percy Leith.	M. Moll.
J. M. Maclean.	James Taylor.
Narayen Vasudevjee.	Morarjee Gocouldas.
Boramjee Nowrojee.	George F. Henry.
Khanderao Morojee.	H. Manisty.
Gangrao Bhaskar.	B. M. Wagle.
Dadoba Pandurang.	

Punjseb, eldest son of the Maharajah of Lahore, has just died in Paris, of hunger, in a lodging-house of the Rue de Vaugirard. This Prince left his native country about fifty years ago in consequence of a serious offence against his father, one of whose wives he had seduced, and since that time he had led a miserable existence in the French capital. He was well-known by sight to the neighbours, but the landlord alone could tell his history. He spoke rarely, and adopted the European costume only a few years ago.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT TO A REQUISITION

General Department, Bombay Castle, 8th Nov., 1871.

To John Connon, Esq., Chairman to the Bench of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to your letter dated the 3rd instant, forwarding a requisition "by a number of gentlemen who are desirous of receiving certain papers from Government," I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to transmit to the Worshipful Bench copies of the papers noted in the margin.*—I have, &c.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

* Report of the Committee of Enquiry into the present condition of the finances of the Bombay Municipality and the efficacy of the action of the Controller. With appendices.

Letter from Mr. A. T. Crawford, No. 4,996, dated 26th October 1871, offering his explanation on the above.

Letter from Mr. W. Maidment, Controller of Municipal Accounts, No. 1,912, dated 27th October 1871, submitting his explanation on the above.

THE RATEPAYERS' MEETING.

The following is a full report of the ratepayers' meeting which was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Town Hall:—

The audience stood tier upon tier encircling a table in front of the organ, where the business was conducted. Round the table we observed:—Messrs. A. J. Macdonald, Liddetter, Major, Bodger, N. M. Wadia, Mooljee Thackersey, Nana Morojee, Vassuntrao Balmakund, Trikumdas Veljee, Shapoorjee Burjorjee, &c.

Mr. Wadia proposed, and Mr. Mooljee Thackersey seconded, that Mr. A. J. Macdonald take the chair. The motion was carried with deafening applause.

The Chairman then said—

From the full discussions which have taken place at the Bench, and the Report of the Committee of Enquiry, we are all now so fully acquainted with the state of municipal affairs, that it is unnecessary I should go into details. Notwithstanding the 15 lac loan in 1868, we find we are now at this time about a lake sum or the wrong side of the account. We have thus a chronic deficit of about 5 lacs annually. It is quite time that this state of affairs should be stopped, and with that view this meeting has been called by requisition of several of the ratepaying and the Ratepayers' Committee. The resolutions which will be submitted to you are calculated to lead to an improved state of things. As time is important and the hour is late, I shall shortly summarise the resolutions so as to convey to the meeting what will, it is hoped, lead to a remedy for the existing state of things. I now come to the fifth resolution, which is to the effect that a committee of gentlemen be appointed, together with the Chairman, to embody these resolutions in a suitable memorial, and submit it respectfully to Government. On that point I refer to a very wise and experienced man, the Editor of the *Economist*. I find that about March last, when the accounts of the Corporation of London were found to be in a very discreditable state, the Editor of the *Economist*, in analysing them, made this remark:—"The practical conclusion to be drawn from these accounts is very simple. When the accounts of the Corporation itself appear to show a deficiency like this, it is the interest of the whole metropolis, and of the creditors of the Corporation, to have a speedy investigation." (Great applause.) That is what we want in Bombay. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Now, gentlemen, a few more words. Let us endeavour to give justice where justice is due. A great many people have been blamed regarding this municipal mess, and a great share of the blame has fallen upon Mr. Maidment. I will not indulge in personalities, but we find that for the last five years in Bombay the Municipal Commissioner has not only controlled the Bench of Justices, but he has done what he actually pleased with the Justices. When this poor man, Mr. Maidment, said he would not pass anything, Mr. Crawford said, "I will take all the responsibility," so that Mr. Maidment signed a cheque, a few of the Government people would be down upon him at once. I say this was undeserved, and that, in point of fact, Mr. Maidment, he never should have been appointed as Controller. How could you ever expect a man like Mr. Maidment to control Mr. Crawford if the whole Bench could not? (Hear, hear, and applause.) I think I have entered upon the whole subject. I will now leave it to some other speakers to make any remarks they think proper regarding the several resolutions they may desire to bring forward. I now have much pleasure in bringing forward this motion—"That in the opinion of this meeting the municipal administration of the city has been greatly mismanaged; that the recent inquiry into its financial condition ordered by Government has not been extensive enough; and that it is necessary to have a Commission of retrospective enquiry to scrutinise the income and expenditure of the Municipality since Act II. of 1865 came into force, to ascertain whether the income has been duly recovered, and credited, and expenditure properly incurred." Mr. Macdonald concluded in the midst of loud applause.

Mr. Liddetter then said—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I have been requested to propose the first resolution to this meeting, but before doing so I will venture to make a few remarks on the financial crisis in municipal affairs in Bombay has culminated in a very unexpected manner. The excitement in men's minds, caused by the sudden and mysterious departure of the late Municipal Commissioner, the now well known and the simple fact remains that Mr. Arthur Crawford has absconded from his position as head of the Municipality. (Applause.) I will venture to say, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that there has no other event happened on this side of India, for the last few years, that has given rise to so much public excitement, or left a more profound impression on the minds of the citizens of Bombay. (Hear, hear, and applause.) But, gentlemen, I congratulate you upon the event since it has occurred. The Act is a good departure in an arduous if plain sailing to cautious and prudent navigators, and I am very hopeful that you, the ratepayers of Bombay, will prove yourselves cautious and prudent men in the untried course of reform, on which you intend to impel the municipal barque—as cautious and prudent, as you have been long suffering and obedient, under your last captain, Arthur Crawford. But the purpose we have met here for, to-day, is not to discuss the merits or demerits of your late Commissioner. And let me here, in all sterling candour, no one will, I think, be bold enough to deny. And I for one disclaim any intention of wounding either his feelings, or those of his warmest admirers, by any remarks of mine. Yet his absence from the city to-day proves the reason why the Bombay Government should not, when you see that the Governments at Calcutta and Madras contribute to the expenses of the Municipality rates equally with the people in those cities. I therefore beg to propose—

"That this meeting do humbly consider the Municipality entitled at the hands of Government to the pecuniary recompenses specified below, and that the reasons indicated in the specification, coupled with the fact that its finances have been reduced to an exhausted condition by the maladministration of Government agents and nominees, enhance this title to a considerate treatment of the Municipality into a right or strictly equitable claim:—

"1. Remission of all payment on account of the Vehar Water Works over and above the amount they were worth at the time of being made over to the Municipality—the cost of construction having been enormously raised by the fault or misbehaviour of Government servants, avowedly acting throughout under direct Government supervision.

"2. Exemption from any liability to contribute towards the cost of the overbridges, the obligation to provide the same appertaining only to the Government and the G. I. P. Railway Company, who receive the gainers by the arrangement, which rendered the construction of the bridge necessary.

"3. Credit for amount of the one per cent. Income-Tax proceeds, which are required by law to be appropriated for local reproductive works within the town and island of Bombay, though the purposes to which that local contribution has been actually applied are Imperial or pertaining to the mofussil.

"4. Credit for a share in the proceeds of the 'Land Sale Fund' as naturally belonging to the city.

"5 Promise of Government contribution towards the current expenditure of the Municipality to the same extent as was the case with the Calcutta and Madras Municipalities—there being no reason why Government should be exempted, especially as the expenses on account of the Municipal police, the last municipal charge borne by Government have been transferred to the Municipal treasury, and a large quantity of rate-paying property (at Colaba and elsewhere) has been transferred from private owners to the Imperial and Local Governments."

Mr. Vishnoo Purushram—I would beg to say a few words, and with the permission of the Chairman, I will address the meeting in Marathi for the benefit of those who do not understand English.

Permission having been granted, Mr. Vishnoo addressed the meeting at some length in the vernacular, and was frequently applauded.

Here a Parsee at the foot of the table spoke out for quietness, and he called upon the meeting to listen to the speakers.

Mr. Bodger then said—Gentlemen, a resolution has been placed in my hands, and I have much pleasure in proposing the same, inasmuch as I believe some such measures are necessary for Bombay. This resolution is—

That in the humble opinion of this meeting the above adjustments of accounts, together with the following alterations, besides other changes in supersession of Act II. 1865, are very necessary to place the municipal affairs of Bombay in a sound position for future administration, and this meeting believes that if these concessions are granted, and these measures are carried out, any future collapse of municipal administration in Bombay will be impossible:—

"1. Reductions in the scales of salaries and expenditure.

"2. Transfer of the Department of Controller to the Accountant General.

"3. Introduction of the representative principle in the constitution of the Town Council, or whatever else may be the name of the body to whom the management of the Municipality is to be entrusted."

Gentlemen, at this late period of the evening, and after the many remarks that have fallen from our Chairman and other speakers, I should be only needlessly taking up your time were I to go into these resolutions numerically; but you will all agree that some kind of reform is necessary, and that eventually this must be carried out. The Bench of Justices, from the various remarks that fell from the Magistrates during their late examination, have come to the conclusion that a alteration was necessary in Act No. 2, 1865 ("Hear, hear," from the Chairman.) Then we come to the reduction of salaries. I find in Mr. Forbes's report, which was published only a short time ago, that the monthly salaries of three Members of the Municipality actually amount to Rs. 6,500—an enormous sum. This, taken for the whole year, comes to Rs. 78,000 paid for three servants! Enormous. Further on in Mr. Forbes's report he points out a means of reducing some of this large expenditure. Upon that I am not going to make any remarks. I shall leave it for some one more able. We then come to the transfer of the department of the Controller of Accounts.

Here a Hindoo rose, evidently with the intention to speak, but he sat down again on the Chairman assuring him that the meeting would be got through in about five minutes.

Mr. Bodger resumed—By this means a saving of Rs. 18,000 will be arrived at, and if this thing can be carried to the department of the Accountant-General, there is no doubt the funds of the Municipality will not suffer for it. The next thing is the introduction of representative principles in the constitution of the Town Council. Now, our Chairman stated at the other day by some brigands as she was returning from her estate of Castel-Gandolfo to Rome. She was not at first much alarmed, supposing the guns to have been charged with powder only. But a ball suddenly struck one of the ladies who were her companions in the carriage, or rather struck her *chignon*, where it lay harmlessly imbedded!

Ode to a Scotch Mountain.—In the visitor's book at an inn in Little Dunkeld is the following ode to the adjacent Ben Lawers, written in Artemus Ward's best style:—

Stupenjus mounting!
Mi!!
I never did see anything
Arf so high
Was you pitched up?
Or did you grow
Or was you thrown up
Out of volcanoes?
Jer-it-sa-lem!
How my legs ake!
Ajieux!
I guess the sublime
Will wait a few
Hire again I clime?
Up yew

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—8TH NOV.

(Before Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.)

JETHA GOMAZ VS. DORABJEE NOWROJEE.

The parties appeared in person. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 50, amount of a promissory note, dated 5th August 1870.

Defendant commenced by informing His Honor that he was a ruined man.

His Honor—Well, take the benefit of the Act.

Plaintiff—He can't do that, for I will oppose him.

Defendant—I can't take the benefit of the Act, for I would lose my *abroo*.

His Honor (to the Defendant)—Have you not passed the note?

Defendant (in a loud tone of voice)—The Marwaree has ruined me.

His Honor—Why do you go to the Marwarees?

Defendant—I will never go to these men again.

His Honor—Take care, don't go to them again.

Defendant—Yes; I repent now that I borrowed money of this man.

His Honor—But you must pay the amount of this note.

Defendant—I am a ruined man, your Honor.

His Honor—Well, never mind; pay by instalments at the rate of five rupees a month.

Defendant (turning to plaintiff)—You *soor*, you are the cause of my ruin.

His Honor—I will fine you, sir. Tender an apology to the Marwaree.

Defendant (to the Marwaree)—You will forgive me for the use of the word *soor*.

Marwaree—I have yet another note for Rs. 1,000 passed by the defendant.

Defendant (to His Honor)—He has another note for Rs. 1,000.

His Honor—Don't mention anything about it to me. The parties then left the Court.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

A large number of pigeons came in from Poona last night for the Bombay Gun Club, and there will be shooting this afternoon on the Flats at half-past three o'clock. Members will be good enough to take this as a notice.

A match is nearly arranged to come off between the Bombay Club and gentlemen from Surat, Broach, and Baroda on Tuesday morning.

TROOP MOVEMENTS.

This being the "trooping season," extensive movements among the British troops in India have been going on during the past month, and are expected to continue in the month coming. Since our intimation of the arrival of the Malabar and Jumna, news has been received at the Quartermaster General's Office in Bombay that other troopships will arrive shortly. The Crocodile, from England, via the Suez Canal, is expected to arrive in harbour to-day. She will likely bring, for Rawul Pindee, by way of Deolalee, H. M.'s 70th Regiment, consisting of 31 officers, 8 ladies, 10 children, and 897 men, 82 women, 93 children; and for Dugshai, via Deolalee, details of the 85th Regiment, consisting of 2 officers, 35 men, and 2 women; also, details of the 2-60th Regiment, consisting of 1 officer, 25 men, 10 women, and 19 children. These troops will be landed on the morning of the day after arrival, and despatched to their destination by three special trains on the same day. The names of the officers expected are as follow:—

70th Foot.	70th Foot.
Lieut.-Col W. S. Cooper.	Lieut. A. W. Munsey.
Major A. Sattanden.	Lieut. R. Chatsane.
Major W. H. Ralston, wife and child.	Lieut. F. F. Roupell.
Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Wright.	Lieut. H. B. Burnally.
Capt. Chas. Roger.	Ensign W. V. Forde.
Capt. and Mrs. Collins.	Ensign W. A. Smith.
Capt. C. C. Richardson.	Ensign W. A. Bonsby.
Capt. H. F. Greatwood, wife, and two children.	Ensign F. S. Leslie.
Capt. G. F. Green.	Ensign J. A. Winter.
Lieut. K. S. Riddell.	Ensign R. H. Harris.
Lieut. E. Pearson.	Paymr. J. E Huddleston, wife, and three children.
Lieut. L. Horsby.	Adjt. N. Huskisson.
Lieut. H. C. Derby.	Armr. Alfred Jones, wife, and five children.
Lieut. John Kiag.	Surg. R. Fulton.
Lieut. F. H. Maturin.	Asst.-Surg. H. C. Gillespie.
Surg. and Mrs. W. Collins, 1-3rd Foot.	Capt. W. Hollowes, 88th Regt.
Major W. J. Corrie, wife, and two children, 1-11th Foot.	Ensign W. Welmen, 88th Regiment.
Capt. J. Payne, 2-19th Foot.	Asst -Surgeon A. Neill, Staff.
Asst.-Surg. E. Condon, 1-21st Foot.	Asst.-Surg. J. Buxton, Staff.
Ensign P. D. B. Rutherford, 93d Regiment.	Lieut. and Mrs. F. Sandilands, Bombay Ordnance Dept.
	Sub-Conductor H. W. Sadlier, Bombay Commissariat Dept.

The Serapis is expected to arrive here on the 16th November, *viâ* the Suez Canal, with 40 officers, 4 ladies, 6 children; 1,009 men, 55 women, and 80 children. The 13th Brigade Royal Artillery (head quarters, and Batteries up to No. 7,) will go to the Bengal Presidency; the D Brigade R. H. Artillery, and the 41st company Royal Engineers, will go on to Allahabad and Roorkee; 9th and 20th Brigades Royal Artillery will go to Kamptee, in the Madras Presidency, and the 20th Brigade Royal Artillery are destined for Secunderabad and Madras. Some insignificant details will be distributed in the Bombay Presidency. After the landing of the troops, special trains are to be held in readiness to take them to their destination without delay. *Viâ* the Suez Canal, the Euphrates, is expected to be in Bombay harbour by the 24th inst., with the following troops:—For Jullundur, *viâ* Deolalee, H. M.'s 54th Regiment, consisting of 29 officers, 8 ladies, 9 children; 925 men, 121 women, 132 children; and for Bareilly, *viâ* Deolalee, H. M.'s 1-5th Regiment, consisting of 1 officer, 89 men, and 2 women. The troops will be landed at Carnac Bunder on the morning of the day after arrival, and will be despatched in three special trains to Deolalee.

The Malabar will leave for England again on the 15th November, using the Suez Canal. The troops that will be deported from Bombay will consist of:—From the Bengal Presidency, H. M.'s 104th Fusiliers, Nos. 3, 4, 6, and 7 Batteries of the 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery, and several time-expired men, being in all 46 officers, 8 ladies, 3 children; 762 men, 53 women, and 94 children; from the Bombay Presidency time-expired men and others will embark to the number of 35 officers, 4 ladies, 15 children; 41 men, 6 women, and 12 children. The Crocodile is timed to return home, *viâ* Suez Canal, on the 24th inst. From Deolalee Depot, she will carry the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment, and time expired men, consisting of 23 officers, 6 ladies, 9 children; 664 men, 58 women, and 95 children. From the Bombay Presidency, she will take as time-expired and otherwise, 58 officers, 6 ladies, 9 children; 60 men, 15 women, and 38 children. From Madras Presidency, as time-expired, will be taken 19 men, 12 women, and 33 children. The Serapis is expected to clear out again on the 30th instant, with troops for Aden, and for home, by way of the Canal. The 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, from Poona, and consisting of 26 officers, 3 ladies, 3 children; 577 men, 55 women, and 99 children, will be quartered at Aden; and the remainder of the troops will go on to England. These will consist of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade—24 men, 3 ladies, 4 children; 563 men, 44 women, and 83 children—and the 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, consisting only of 5 men, all which will be taken on board at Aden; of time-expired men from Deolalee Depot, numbering 126 men, 28 women, and 31 children; and of others from Bombay, consisting of 57 officers, 9 ladies, 14 children, and 10 men. The Euphrates will in all likelihood start homewards on the 8th December, *viâ* the Suez Canal, with H. M.'s 38th Regiment, consisting of 22 officers, 2 ladies, 8 children, 628 men, 50 women, and 91 children; Head quarters 22d Brigade Royal Artillery, consisting of 2 officers, 8 men, 7 women, and 12 children; the 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, consisting of 2 officers, 1 lady, 2 children; 58 men, 4 women, and 9 children; "A" Brigade, do., consisting of 4 officers, 69 men, 1 woman, and 7 children; and time-expired men, consisting of 44 men, women, and 11 children—all from the Deolalee Depot. From the Bombay Presidency will leave—time-expired, 14 men, 2 women, 2 children; others, 51 officers, 9 ladies, 8 children, and 10 men.

In the number of troops mentioned as likely to be brought or despatched by the various transports, it is well to bear in mind that the numbers are only approximate, but nevertheless the total will be considerable. In the aggregate 4,390 are likely to be sent from India (including the Aden force) within the next month—viz., 324 officers, 48 ladies, 72 children; 3,163 men, 295 women, and 308 children. Incidentally, it says something practical for the value of the Suez Canal that it is being taken advantage of by all our enormous troopships.

An Extraordinary Criminal.—A woman named Theresa Politi was lately tried at Rome for stealing diamonds belonging to Madame Drolle, wife of a French journalist, during a stay of that lady in the Pontifical city. The previous career of the accused, it transpired on the trial, was quite a romance. She was born in Rome of obscure parents, and when quite young succeeded in captivating a son of the Duke Sforza Cesarini, who married her. In 1866 she quitted her husband and went to Egypt, where she became successively the favourite of several Pachas. In 1866 she returned to Italy, and found herself then a widow, and, being in pecuniary difficulties, gained her living for a time as a midwife. She next came to Paris, where Count La Bruyere, agent of the Queen of Spain, fell in love with her. The Queen made her a sort of private secretary; but as the woman was not able to marry La Bruyere, who had been arrested for political motives, she claimed 25,000*l.* from the Queen, and, not obtaining it, attacked Isabella II. before the Civil Court of the Seine, but failed to get the money. After the seige of Paris, during which she lost her daughter, Politi returned to Italy with some little means, and lodged in a private hotel known as the Maison Biagoli-Midue. Drolle was another of the inmates at the time, and there lost her diamonds; Politi was suspected, and on her being searched, they were found in her possession. She, however, protested that the jewels had been given to her by the mother of Abbas Pacha. The jury now returned a verdict of guilty, and the court condemned her to three years' imprisonment, and the surveillance of the police at the expiration of that sentence.

NEWS LETTER.

BROACH.

(From our own correspondent.)

6th November.

I have come to know, with grief, from a reliable source, that Jeevraj, better known as "Jeevraj Kamalkhan," who was transported for life for being an accomplice in the mutiny of 1857, is to be released and sent to Broach, his native place, by Government. This news has created such a ferment in the little town of Broach that people of all sorts and creeds are busy making out a petition to

INDIAN ITEMS.

On the 1st instant a royal salute was fired from the Simla battery announcing the departure of the Governor-General: At 7-30 of the same date, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab left under a salute of 15 guns.

The Camp.—Rise of Prices.—Already prices are going up in our bazaar at this station, in consequence of the Commissariat purchases for the Camp of Exercise at Delhi. Potatoes a few days ago since were sold at 20 seers per rupee. At the present moment they are scarcely to be obtained for one rupee per 12 seers, wheat, gram, ghee, atta, and oil, in proportion.—*Mofussilite.*

The weather in Assam is just now all that tea planters could wish. The harvests during October are said to have been very good.

Colonel Stevenson, the Commissioner of Arracan, though in bad health, had left Akyab, so the *News* tells us, for Rangoon, whence he was to accompany the Chief Commissioner on his visit of inspection to the "lost districts" of Sandoway and Kyouk Phyoo.

An order, in circular form, is soon to be sent round, inviting the opinions of the different district officials as to the effects on the human frame of *ganja* and *bhang*. *Corpora vilia* for experiment are at a premium, but the assistant magistrates protest indignantly, and maintain that the tests should be applied to seniors in the service. —*Pioneer.*

An Old Man beaten to Death by the Police.—The Roorkee correspondent of the *Pioneer* says—"We have had an illustration of the native character, pourtrayed by Mr. Mayne, close to our neighbourhood. An inspector of police in the Dabun Pergunnah ordered some of his satellites to fall upon, and beat, an inoffensive old man who died under the blows. What is surprising as inconsistent with the native police inspector's character is, that the beating was not with the object of extorting money or the divulgement of the victim's hidden treasures, nor indeed to extort a confession of the commission of an offence of which the deceased was innocent; but merely because the poor old man had called at the police station to inquire why his son had been locked up. It is a comfort to know that the inspector and his myrmidons are on their trial before the Magistrate at Saharunpur."

The Looshai Expedition.—The steamer Undaunted, Captain W. J. C. Beresford, late Conservator of Port Canning, was to proceed on Monday morning with the Guide in tow, with another batch of coolies, stores, &c., for Chittagong.

THE EXECUTION OF ABDULLAH.

(*Englishman.*)

The murderer of the late Chief Justice paid the penalty of his crime on Saturday morning. For some days past he had been suffering from severe illness, and it is possible that his execution was carried out at once, lest he should by a natural death have escaped the disgrace and punishment awarded to him. It is probable that it was not generally known through the native quarters of the town that the day or hour had been fixed for his execution, or a larger concourse of spectators would have been present. As it was, some few hundred Hindus, but hardly a dozen Mahomedans, were present. The number of Europeans on the ground was not large, but it contained some of the softer sex, if these could be so designated, whom nobody expected to see at such a scene. A large force of European and native constables kept the ground, but there was no disorder, nor indeed any excitement amongst the crowd. On the fog clearing away, a little before six o'clock, Doctor Mackenzie, the Superintendent of the Jail, accompanied by Dr. Lynch, Inspector-General of Prisons, Mr. S. C. Bayley, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Mr. Chauntrell, Solicitor to Government, and the representatives of the press, proceeded to the condemned cell. The prisoner remained on his knees for some time in prayer. He was then brought out and handcuffed and pinioned. He looked very ill, and as his wrists were being locked in the handcuffs behind his back, he began to display the first symptoms of nervousness, which he had shown since his capture. His demeanour had never been defiant or bold, but always calm and self-possessed. Even when informed, which he had been previously, that his body was to be burnt after death—punishment dreadful to the followers of the Prophet, as involving the loss of paradise—he was most cool, and merely said, "*Acha.*" Before ascending the steps which led up to the scaffold, Doctor Mackenzie asked him if he wished to say anything. He answered that he had nothing to say beyond what he had already said, that he was not in his senses when he stabbed the Chief Justice—he was subject to fits (epilepsy), and he must have done the act when in such a fit. He had always kept to this statement, and though not a little trouble was taken during the time he was in prison to elicit something more from him, all attempts were ineffectual. He had evidently made up his mind for death, and, as Mr. Justice Paul anticipated in delivering sentence, he was determined to carry his dark secret with him to his grave. Whether the knowledge that his body would be burnt unnerved him at the last, it is impossible to say; but his voice in replying to Doctor Mackenzie was very weak and trembling, and there was a nervous twitching in his hands which seemed to betoken fear. He walked without assistance however, up the steps leading to the roof on which the scaffold was erected; but when his eyes rested on the *domes* who were waiting to receive him a visible shudder passed through his body, and a strange look of anger and horror shot from his eyes. From that moment he grew more unnerved; but remained standing on the trap of the scaffold while the cap was drawn over his face and the rope adjusted about his neck. This latter had hardly been done when he fell down suddenly, but in a sitting position, probably in a faint. At that moment, however, the bolt was drawn, and he fell through the trap. The rope was a long one, but the noose slipt from behind his ear to the back of his head, and this perhaps tended to prevent him dying almost immediately. He struggled for some little time, and the doctors at first thought that he had failed to break the neck. It was found, however, when the body was cut down, that the neck had been broken. He was hanged at five minutes past six, and after being suspended for about an hour, the body was cut down and taken inside the jail. After inspection by the doctors, it was taken to the back of the condemned cell, where a pile of wood had been prepared. Placed on this, the pyre was set fire to by the *domes* in attendance, and the body burnt to ashes. Such was the end of the wretched fanatic or hireling assassin.

The police arrangements could not be perhaps found fault with, but if the Government wished the punishment to be a warning to others, it would have been as well had the native spectators been able to get a view of the body dead, and the burning might have taken place publicly. If this last act was done with any ulterior object, witnesses especially Mussalmans should have been present, so that no doubt could exist in the bazaars or mosques as to the disposal of the body. It might have been as well, too, had there been a certain number of detectives amongst the crowd with a view to pick up any clue which might have been given, perchance involuntary, if any friends of, or sympathisers with, the criminal were present. One detective certainly was present, and in order that there might be no mistaking him, he was dressed in uniform, with the word *Detective* embroidered on his coat! This one little fact spoke volumes for the ability and skill with which the Calcutta Police are at present handled.

The crowd quietly dispersed after the body was cut down, and at seven o'clock the road and ground in front of the prison were clear.

ENGLISH LADIES IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

Sir,—Though "L. C. G." may not consider me "worthy of her steel," allow me to remark upon one or two of her arguments, which differ entirely from my experience of life in India.

1st—"The barren Life we lead"—I do not allow that doing one's best for husband and children *is* a useless, aimless life, neither is it selfish. She says a few of us out here have the excuse of poverty; now in our household there is need for the strictest economy, and almost all my friends experience the same. People with large fortunes do not come to India, and though pay and allowances out here sound liberal to those at home, consider the mob of servants one has to keep, how the prices of provisions, house-rent, and all ordinary expenses have been increased in the last few years; then add the expense of taking children to the hills, or sending them home for education and health.

2nd—"Children of five or six not knowing their Letters"—If they can speak English and say their prayers, I would rather they did not know the alphabet; all good authorities say a child should have no brain-work before seven years old, let in making him an infant prodigy you dwarf and ruin his intellect; "and from being the most precocious of children, he grows up into one of the most commonplace of men." Let your child be able to say—

"Parental cares watched o'er my growing youth,
And early stamped it with the love of truth;"

and when old enough to learn with ease, he will soon pass those who have been tormented with lessons from their babyhood. In conclusion, let me remind "L. C. G." of George Herbert's lines: "Nothing can be so mean, which, with this tincture (for Thy sake) will not grow bright and clean." When my life spreads before me past and whole, I feel sure I shall not regret the time I have spent making puddings, bathing, and playing with children, or cutting out clothes, or darning my Hubby's socks, instead of locking myself up to study as she appears to recommend. Improving the mind by reading is commendable in youth, but when you neglect home duties in order to study, I think it becomes selfish and sinful. M.

Remedial Value of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil in Consumption and Diseases of the Chest.—It is now universally admitted by the most eminent medical practitioners that the Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is beyond question the most valuable remedy for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive function, stops emaciation checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr. Wandby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, bears the following high testimony to its efficacy from his own personal experience: "I can take Dr. de Jongh's Oil without difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms, and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease."

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is supplied only in imperial half-pints pints, and quarts, sealed with a capsule impressed with Dr. de Jongh's trade-mark stamp, a red-fish on a shield encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil." Without this capsule none is genuine. Sole consignees Ansar, Harford, and Co.; the brand, London and sold by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers.

SERIOUS TELEGRAPHIC HOAX.

The Postmaster General has been investigating a case of imposition almost unique, we should say, in the history of Post and Telegraph offices and the East. Some months ago, the mail from Galle brought to a member of a mercantile firm in Hongkong, a telegram, purporting to have been transmitted by wire from London, and posted in the usual fashion at Galle. It contained an urgent request from the London house for the presence of Mr. ——— at home, in consequence of business of importance which required his attention. The Hongkong merchant lost not a mail, but his surprise on reaching home may be imagined when he found that no such telegram had been despatched thence at all. Investigation showed that the fraud must have been perpetrated at Galle, the writer of the forgery posting it there. The Imperial Government called for an inquiry, and the result proves that one of the Galle telegram forms was used by the writer, and that he forged some other marks always found on messages issued from that office; but he omitted registering the letter as is usually done in the case of telegraphic messages. There is, therefore, no means of tracing the author of the hoax; but most likely he was a passenger *en route* from China passing through Galle, and if Mr. —— diligently compared the passenger list about the date of the occurrence, &c, at least, ought to form some idea of the identity of his friend. It is possible that he feels indebted, rather than otherwise, for a pleasant trip home.—*Ceylon Observer.*

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The European Summary of the *Melbourne Argus* of 9th October contains the following:—"The agents of the suitors in the Tichborne case have been diligently prosecuting their inquiries, with the view of obtaining evidence in support of the claims of their respective clients, but of course what information may have been obtained has not been communicated to the public. Various reports favourable and unfavourable to the pretensions of the claimant have been circulated from time to time in the country papers, and the man Arthur Orton has been variously identified as a person named Cogswell, who was living in the Queanbeyan district 7 years ago, and as Tom de Castro, the latter *alias* having been assumed to escape the consequences of a felonious act. It is stated by a person residing at Reedy Creek, near Kilmore, that a man closely resembling the photographs of the claimant was formerly employed there as a slaughterman under the name of Arthur Orton, and that he subsequently went off to Sandhurst under the *alias* of De Castro. There is, on the other hand, a statement tending to support the claimant's story. A territorial magistrate, residing at Peel, New South Wales, has informed a Dubbo paper that in 1853 or 1854, when at Sandridge he remembers meeting some persons who had been wrecked on the Brazilian coast, and after being at sea some time in a boat were picked up by a Melbourne vessel. The remainder of the crew embarked in another boat, and were believed to have been lost, but it turned out afterwards that they had been rescued and brought to Perth, in Western Australia. The person who communicated this information says that he has compared his notes with the evidence given by the claimant, and finds that the shipwrecked sailors reached Melbourne just about the same time as Sir Roger declared himself to have been brought there. Mr. Henry F. Purcell, one of the counsel for the defence, arrived in Melbourne by the last mail steamer. Mr. June, one of the counsel for the claimant, who has been prosecuting inquiries in Victoria during the last few weeks, returns to England by the outgoing mail."

THE AUSTRALIAN CABLE.

The preparations for laying the telegraph cable to Australia are being rapidly proceeded with. The cable from Sumatra across the Straits of Sunda has been successfully laid by the steamer Investigator, under the superintendence of Captain Halpin, and on Sunday last she sailed for Port Darwin, whence the expedition will proceed to lay the cable between that point and Java. It is expected the work will be completed about the middle of December, when Australia will be placed in direct telegraphic communication with all parts of the world. No doubt, this will have the effect of creating a closer intercourse between our own and the Australian Colonies.—*Straits Times*, Oct. 25.

THE COURT-MARTIAL AT MURREE.

(Continued from Tuesday's "Gazette.")

COLONEL LOWE'S DEFENCE.

To bear me out in these matters, I would refer to my letter of the 1st July 1870, to Lieutenant-Colonel Keer. That letter was written in reply to one from the prosecutor which was handed to me in London by the last post on the night of the 30th June 1870. The prosecutor, without any hesitation or demur, I answered him as fully as I then could. Having no books or papers to refer to, and writing in the same spirit in which I *then* thought that he addressed me, some errors in detail, as I have since found, have slipped in to the letter; as for instance, where I touch upon the number of the R- 66-7-3 (the subject of the eleventh charge), to which I shall hereafter have to fully allude. But the letter is correct in the main, and I state in it the food I gave the mules and my reasons for giving it. The order of 28th June 1869 was drawn up by my absence and signed by Captain Barton. He and Mr. Kelly do not agree as to whether it was suggested by the latter or not. But with that conflict of testimony I have nothing to do; it was no order of mine as it originally stood, nor did it in any way emanate from me. I found it in the Commissariat office Station Order book on my return in August, and learnt that, as Sergeant Stephens has deposed, it had never been acted upon. I altered the order to what I considered would be a proper order on the subject; but Sergeant Stephens will not now admit that he ever saw the order in its amended form. If he really did not I cannot account for the fact now, though I am very far from admitting that it was not duly brought to his notice. The office establishment should have acquainted him with it; the presumption is that an order of that kind made by me would be sent to the cattle sergeant, and, notwithstanding his statement that he did not see it, I cannot help believing that he must have done so. I would merely point out that the order as it at first stood was that the mules were to receive amongst other things four seers of barley, the cost of which was not to exceed the price of two seers of gram. This was of course absurd, as if the cost of four seers of barley were ever likely to equal or exceed that of two seers of gram My amendment was that the mules were to receive as much barley each so that the cost did not exceed the price of two seers of gram. From the time of my return to Peshawur from my privilege leave until the first week of September 1869 when cholera broke out, all my *outdoor* time, after inspecting rations and bakery, was devoted to the drill of the attendants, and the trooping and branding of mules purchased and already passed into the service. I had of course my office work as well, which kept me employed until between five and six in the evening. It was simply impossible for me to know, except from what I was told, the precise kind and quantity of food that the mules in fact received. To have ascertained this, I must have given up time required for other work of equal importance, and have exacted a personal supervision to the neglect of my general duties. I had thereby no right to trust to those immediate and special duty it was to see to the feeding of the mules, and to accept their reports which I had no reason to doubt or distrust. The evidence that the mules received far less than the equivalent of the regulation allowance consists in the statements of Sergeant Stephens, Motee Lall, and Sib Lall. How much reliance the Court is disposed to place upon this evidence, assuming it to be in any way material, I cannot say; but I would submit that when we find the witnesses unable to agree as to whether Cattle Sergeant Stephens ever saw the mules fed, the evidence should be received with some degree of caution. One witness (Sib Lall) says that Sergeant Stephens *never* came to see the mules fed; this is a matter of fact as to which the witness could not be mistaken, and the only conclusion is that a deliberate falsehood has been told by him. Considering Captain Barton's evidence on the point, Mootee Lall states that he made his report to Hera Lall as to the food the mules received, and would lead the Court to infer that he reported the small quantity as being issued, which he stated in Court was in fact issued. These reports, if ever made, certainly never reached me; but there is reason for believing Mootee Lall never made them in the way he says. As Narain Dass relieved Heera Lall of the charge of the mules on the 1st August 1869, and Mootee Lall was not employed until the tenth of the month, I cannot see how any of his reports were ever made to Heera Lall. There can be no doubt that he reported to Narain Dass, through whom I heard what the mules were receiving; whether his reports were true or false, and I was misled by them, it is out of my power now to say. In my letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Keer, dated 1st July 1870, I state, then writing from memory and hurriedly, that I gave the mules gram, barley, *mote*, green grass, and fattening spices. In my memo. No. 14 of the 2nd September 1869 to the Commissary General, it is stated that the mules have been receiving barley and grass in lieu of gram and bhoosa. I cannot remember now by whom that memo. was drafted. Mr. Kelly says he did not prepare it, and I am certain that it it is not altogether my production though signed by me I signed it at a very busy time, but it does not accurately represent what the mules had been receiving. The food, as far as I can now remember without any papers to aid my memory, which the mules received in place of the regulation allowance, was barley; *mote*, and grass. The witnesses do not agree as to the quantity issued. Sergeant Stephens says that all the troops did not receive the same quantity, one receiving three seers of barley, another two and half seers, and the rest two seers. Sib Lall and Mottee Lall say one seer only was issued, the former also stating that for a time the mules received two seers. Now taking it that only one seer of barley was issued, it is not very difficult to see that the equivalent of the regulation allowance was issued. Sergeant Stephens says that that allowance was two seers of gram and six seers of bhoosa; two seers of gram at the contract rate of Rs. 4 4 per maund would be 0-3-5 per mde; 6 seers of bhoosa at 5 maunds per rupee would be 4½ pies per mule; that is, 3 annas 9½ pie per mule for both gram and bhoosa. Allowing one seer of barley only for July 1869 was issued, and the *mote* and grass which I told Lieutenant-Colonel Keer was also issued, it would stand thus:—

	Rs. a. p.
1 seer of barley, at contract rate per maun'....	0 0 6½
2 seers of *mote*, price current rate, 3-3-4 per maund.	0 2 8½
5 seers of grass, price current rate, 0-5-0 per md.	0 0 7½
	0 3 10½

Then again for August 1869:—

1 seer of barley, at contract rate 1-6-0 per maund...	0 0 6½
2 seers of *mote*, price current rate, 3-3-4 per maund.	0 2 8½
6 seers of grass, price current rate, 5 per maund.	0 0 9
	0 3 10½

or a little each month *above* the cost of the regulation allowance, which excess would not be allowed but be deducted from the gomashta's bill. The rates I have given above are for barley, the fixed contract rates with Alma Ram, the contractor, and for the *mote* and grass, the rates entered in the Peshawur price current for July and August 1869. Or take again for July:—

	Rs. a. p.
1 seer barley	0 0 6½
2 seers *mote*	0 2 8½
4 seers grass	0 0 6
	3 9 0

And for August again:—

1 seer barley	0 0 6½
2 seers *mote*	0 2 8½
5 seers grass	0 0 7½
	0 3 8½

In these two cases the total being a little under the total cost of the regulation allowance, I am here assuming that the mules got no more than one seer of barley as the native witnesses have stated, and on that assumption the rest is calculated. The charge says that barley was given to the mules. It is a fact that I have never denied from the outset but admitted openly, and I have shown how something else was also given, which as I always believed and cannot help still believing, saved Government from any loss and satisfied the requirement that the mules should be properly fed.

Before leaving this charge I would notice a remark made by the prosecutor in his summing up. I understand the prosecutor to say that I altered the order of the 28th June 1869, in order to make it appear that the mules received the equivalent of two seers of gram in barley only. If I had had any such intention, or if I could have had any object then in making barley alone represent the grain, why did I not make a similar representation to Lieutenant-Colonel Keer in my letter dated 1st July 1870? Yet as I have shown I mentioned in that letter not only barley but also gram, *mote*, green grass to any amount, and also fattening spices.

I am in the seventh place charged with not exercising proper supervision over the receipt and expenditure of khus-khus and bamboos for making tatties, and the result of my neglect in this instance is estimated at a loss to Government of about Rs. 6 or 700. The prosecutor in his opening address seem d to me to pledge himself to prove that I did not or omit to make a proper check on the labours and those employed in making the tatties; and indicated that the proper check would have been the appointment of a warrant or non-commissioned officer to superintend the work. The consequence of this supposed neglect on my part is alleged to have been the use of the old khus-khus and bamboos in the making up of the tatties for the season of 1869.

The prosecutor he is, as in the case of the other charges that have been brought before the Court, has not been very particular in defining or proving what my duties really were, and has in the first instance laid before the Court a mass of evidence, prima facie native, and in a great measure contradictory, which if reconciled and believed in from the beginning to end, only shows that certain things were done or left undone, without also showing that I was responsible for any of these acts of commission or omission. I submit that before the Court material which might establish a prejudice against me, the prosecutor produced evidence which I venture to think would have found its proper place in the opening of the proof instead of at the close. I do not for a moment say that his design was to confuse the Court or to prejudice me, but by the way in which he has marshalled his proof on this charge he might have done both. In briefly reviewing the evidence on this 7th charge, I shall begin with the witness last one, Mr. Kelly, instead of the first, Goormukh Sing, and I respectfully submit that the documents read to the Court have left but little, if anything, of the charge to dispose of. Circular letters No. 50 B. to 293. from the Quarter Master General of the Army, dated 9th January 1862, show that it is the duty of the Barrack Master to superintend the disposal of the old khus-khus and bamboos, and the duty of the Committee to see that the materials used for the tatties are fresh and according to muster as to manufacture. The Barrack Master, at the end of the season, should see that the old khus-khus is destroyed, and that only serviceable bamboos are reserved to be used up again, while the Committee are responsible for the freshness of the articles employed on the tatties in the following year. The Barrack Master's receipted indents and Committee reports are, moreover, sufficient and proper vouchers for the contractor, who supplies the materials, to support his charge. Here, surely, the charge against me fails, for upon this state of facts there can be absolutely no ground for imputing to me such neglect of duty as that charged. But here, however, the evidence does not end, and I will touch upon it for what it is worth. Mr. Quaid, Barrack Master at Abbottabad, has deposed that he saw the khus-khus of 1868 destroyed according to rule, and that the tatties for 1869 (the year stated in the charge) were up to standard, while he has also told the Court, what I venture to submit is in the highest degree probable, viz., that he would not think of receiving or recommending inferior tatties for the Committee. Some receipts given to the contractor who supplied the tattie material and signed by Heera Lall, have been put in, and Mr. Kelly was examined as to the check usually put upon the station gomashta in receiving stores from the contractors. Mr. Kelly said that if a warrant or non-commissioned officer were in charge he would usually countersign the receipts given to the contractors, but that he would not say it was customary to appoint or detail such a subordinate officer for the purpose, as in some executives it was done and in others not. In other words, Mr. Kelly means, I presume, and as every Executive Commissariat officer would understand him, that if there were a warrant or non-commissioned officer available for the occasion, he would superintend the delivery of the stores by the contractor, otherwise it would be left to the station gomashta. This, as far as I know, is the rule of every executive, and in fact I do not see how any other rule could exist. I infer that Mr. Cooper meant the same thing as Mr. Kelly when he said that a warrant officer or sergeant should of necessity be in charge of a godown. Mr. Cooper, as my brief-bearer, was in the office constantly always to be spared to attend to the receipt of stores, and he could not have intended the Court to infer that the officer should invariably be present on the occasions in question, as the old khus-khus and bamboos should be destroyed according to departmental rule, certain quantities of new material would necessarily have to be used in their place (not the quantities mentioned in the tender of the contractor, which are only the quantities that the contractor may possibly be called upon to supply, but the quantities which on completion of the tatties are found to have been actually required and used,) their exists in reality a safer check upon the gomashta and contractor than the mere supervision of a warrant or non-commissioned officer could possibly afford. As to whether any old material was used in the making of the tatties in 1869, there is the evidence of Mr. Quaid and that of the native witnesses Goormukh Sing, Thakoree, Lowtun, Sundeen, and Shamdee. The gravest discrepancies are to be found in this evidence. I might leave it to the prosecution to separate the truth from the falsehoods which it contains, because, as I have said before, the responsibility which the prosecution attempt to fasten on me in this charge in fact belongs to others. Mr. Quaid, who shared with the Committee the duty of securing fresh material for the tatties, swears that the khus-khus of 1868 was destroyed by his self. I am bound to say, as far as I reasonably can, that the Committee also declare the fact duly. To shake the faith of the Court in Mr Quaid, the prosecutor's own witness, and to induce the Court to infer that the Committee either altogether neglected their duty, or were grossly, almost incredibly, deceived, Lieutenant-Colonel Keer must rely on his native evidence. It is not for me to explain why the prosecution should have occupied so much of the Court's time in examining the native witnesses, merely to discredit them at the finish by taking the deposition of Mr. Quaid; but that they have in fact done so, is manifest upon a comparison of the evidence.

(To be Continued.)

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

SUBJUGATION OF DZOUNGARIA.

("TIMES" PRUSSIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, October 4.

After keeping quiet in Central Asia for some years, this summer Russia has resumed her career to conquest, and again annexed an extensive territory. This time Dzoungaria has been subjugated by her arms.

Dzoungaria, or, as the Chinese call it, Thian-Chan-pe-ho, is situate on the northen slopes of the Thian-Chan mountains. Till 1864 it belonged to China. In that year, the Mongols, who are the indigenous population of the country, being infected with the spirit of mutiny, long life-and-death struggles which the Dungan mohammedans, against the Chinese authorities, massacred the garrisons, and achieved independence. The Chinese Government made no attempt to re-assert their sway over the outlying province. Having to quench rebellion in so many other parts of the Empire, they could not afford to pay any very particular attention to the Mongols. The few troops they could spare for this purpose operated in the region whence the movement had proceeded, and even there were unsuccessful. Under the circumstances failure was inevitable. These Mongols differ from the Chinese in race, language, and religion, being a tribe of Tartar stock, and Mahometans by faith, while the Celestials are a species *per se* and heathens. When, therefore, the Chinese Empire began to be convulsed by internal commotions, the Mongol tributaries, who had been kept down with an iron hand, looked upon the difficulty of the Celestials as their opportunity, and rose *en masse* to emancipate themselves from the foreign yoke. As is usually the case in Asia, revolt was accompanied by religious revival. Mahomedanism was made the war cry of the insurrection, and a Dungen—the name given to the professors of Allah in those parts—soon came to mean an enemy of the great Eastern monarchy which had so long exercised supremacy over adjacent tribes, but was now fast losing control over them.

In 1864 this politico-religious movement, which had originally begun in Yunnan, on the borders of Burmah, and thence extended north to Kansu and Shensi, crossed the Taian-Chan ridge and made its way into Dzoungaria, the most north-westerly domain of the Celestials. Long time unmolested by this remote corner, the result was fearful. According to Chinese official reports, 130,000 people of Chinese origin, a moiety of them soldiers, but mostly settlers, were cut down in and near the one city of Urumtchee. A perfect crusade was instituted against all wearing the Chinese dress. Many fled or hid in the hills to wait for the storm to blow over. The tea destroyed in the first savage fury of the outbreak—the province was the great emporium of this Chinese article for Central Asia—is stated at a fabulously high figure.

The Chinese thus disposed of, the Dzoungaria Dungens proceeded to elect a native ruler. Abel Oghlan, the new Sovereign, has since resided in the town of Kuldsha, in the valley of the Ili, and being universally acknowledged by his subjects, seems to have had a pleasant time of it for the last couple of years. Quite recently he took it into his head to fall out with the Russians, and came to grief.

Intelligence from various quarters enables us to form an idea as to the origin of the quarrel. The Russians had been long complaining of rapacious inroads into their territory perpetrated by the Khan's people. No doubt there were grounds. As long as Tartars are Tartar they will look upon predatory raids as a natural amusement, if not the legitimate occupation of man. To this was added the more important grievance that the Khan did not respect the Treaty of Commerce concluded between Russia and China 20 years ago. It is well known that by the Convention of Kuldsha, signed August 6, 1851, China opened her western frontiers to the Russian caravans. A profitable trade with the border towns of Tchuguetchak and Urumtchee resulted from this arrangement. In 1854 Russia imported from Tchuguetchak tea worth 1,600,000 roubles, exporting to that place manufactures valued at above 503,000 roubles. This commerce, which, from the rapidity of its growth, seemed to promise considerable development, was interrupted by a Dungen mob destroying the Russian factory at Tchuguetchak in 1865. Though partially revived in 1866, it never reached old figures again, and when the Chinese had to clear out subdued entirely. The St. Petersburg Government did not like this. It was the first check upon their policy of importing raw material from Central Asia, and paying for it as much as possible with their own manufactures; it was the first serious impediment to the working out of a commercial system which aims at drawing cotton, silk, and wool from the vicinity of the Caspian, and promoting the growth of home manufacture with the help of these purchases in a cheap market.* But however the Russians might be dissatisfied by the Dungens shutting their frontier against them, it was certain that they would not adopt a more liberal policy if they could help it. Having been so many native States drifting from commercial transactions with the foreigner into subjection to him, a young kingdom jealous of its newborn independence, and animated by religious zeal against disbelievers, could not be expected to open an intercourse similar to that which had proved fatal to its neighbours. This, then, was another reason for Russia to resort to the application of main force. It remains to mention the *casus belli* put forward in the official accounts. For some years past the Khirgese of the adjacent steppes have been in a state of chronic disobedience to the Czar. They, indeed, never had the presumption to face Russian troops, but to escape the unwonted delights of taxation and conscription, in which it was proposed to initiate them, they ran away from their ordinary pasture grounds, and, skulking in the boundless wilderness of the steppe, carried on a guerrilla warfare with patrols, couriers, and caravans. This tame sort of rebellion has now been going on for years without producing a result. The Russians cannot get at the Khirgese, and the Khirgese, too wary to try a stand-up fight, are satisfied with intercepting individual travellers of the hostile race. In the north-west the Khirgese have made Khiva their *point d'appui*, and so harassed the Russians from this safe retreat as to compel the concentration of a force, which one fine morning will be down upon the indiscreet khanate. Farther east, the high road from Lake Aral to Tashkend is so constantly infested by their swift horsemen that the post has to be sent round by way of Barnaul, Semipalatinsk, and Vernoye, and a new telegraph line is being laid down on this circuitous track. Nor have the nomads been very docile in the south. In April last, it appears, a tribe, a thousand strong, which used to encamp near Vernoye, on the shores of Lake Issik Kul, was summoned to pay tithe. Not exactly liking the ceremony, in the evasive style of their race they took to their heels and absconded. The Russian authorities learning they had gone to Dzoungaria, asked their extradition from the Kuldsha Khan. Abel refused. Poor Abel! Even if he had had the hardihood to give up those whose native savagery recommended them to his sympathy, his people would not have let him. At this juncture the Russians declared war.

In the beginning of May the campaign opened by a detachment being sent across the river Borochudsir, which formed the frontier, to explore the country. It marched in the direction of the town of Mazar, and had several engagements with the enemy, who boldly showed fight. Finding the hostile bands were daily increasing in number around him, Major Balitzki, who commanded the detachment, eventually retreated toward the river Chorgos, and on the 24th returned to the banks of the Borochudsir. To the European reader there is an almost amusing contrast between the long list of engagements and the total of his losses. Though he fought the Dungens every day between the 18th and 24th, and on one occasion had to face 300 falconets, on coming home he had only to report two men wounded. While the gallant Major was thus reconnoitring the northern districts of the enemy, other troops performed the like service in the south. Starting from Musart, on the western side of the Ili, they proceeded towards the ferry of Ketmeu, where they met with what must be termed serious resistance. In a brush with a hostile army of 3,000, they actually lost three dead and eight wounded—an enormous total for Russian warfare which was compensated by killing 200 of the enemy. To extricate this force, another, under Colonel Michalovski, had to be sent out from Tchun Dzin. Three engagements, on May 26, 27, and 29, accomplished this.

In the meantime reinforcements having come up from Tashkend enabled the Russians to begin the war in earnest. On June 7 Major Balitzki once more took the field with two companies, two guns, and 150 cavalry. On June 10 he established himself on the banks of the river Ak Kent. There he halted, and having been joined by some more troops, handed over the command to Colonel Hilder. On June 25 this Colonel in turn ceded the command to General Kolpakovski, the Governor of the Turkestan territory, who had come up with four companies, 400 cavalry, four guns, and some squads of engineers. Two days later, Colonel Michalovski, arriving from the south, effected a junction with the main force. Opposed to them a number of actions, in which he killed some 700 of the enemy and lost about 50 of his own men, he had succeeded in cutting a way through to the north, and, crossing the Ili, at last appeared at the rendezvous. A portion of the forces thus assembled seems to have been left behind to protect the communications of the operating army. The latter, when General Kolpakovski gave the word to advance, consisted of six and a half companies of infantry, four and a half sotnias of cavalry, ten guns, and some engineers, the whole making up an effective strength of 1,785 privates and under-officers, with 63 superior officers and one general. Forty Chinese and 50 Khirgese Militia acted as messengers and orderlies.

The enemy awaited the attack on the banks of the river Chorgos. Four thousand strong, the Dungens had their infantry posted on hills with the cavalry galloping about in the plain in front. The issue of the affair could not be doubtful. As usual in these unequal contests between European and Asiatic hordes, the latter rushed on impetuously only to run away the next moment. They no sooner felt the deadly accuracy of the needle-gun than they fled. Upon men accustomed to estimate firearms by the effect of their own old-fashioned weapons, the breech-loader naturally produced an impression similar to that wrought upon the bowmen of Mexico by the arquebuses of Fernando Cortez. They fled, leaving behind them 50 dead and 146 prisoners. Their entire camp with 23 heavy guns likewise fell into the hands of the victors, who had three men wounded. This occurred on June 28.

On the following day the Russians continued their march as far as the fortress Tchin-na-Tcho-dsi. On the 30th they dislodged the enemy from his position in front of the works, took three more guns, and stormed the town. This decisive success, to achieve which two days' hard fighting were required, cost the triumphant army as many as 14 men, one of whom was positively dead. The 1st of July witnessed the surrender of another fortress, Suidum, with 5,000 inhabitants. This time the victors did not have the trouble of discharging a shot. The native mind already recognized the impossibility of coping with the invaders, and give it up as a bad job. Proceeding further west, General Kolpakovski on the 4th of July had the pleasure of seeing the unfortunate Abel in his camp. The defeated Sultan had come of his own accord to deliver himself up as a prisoner. "He had trusted," he said, in a formal address not devoid of natural dignity, "to the justice of his cause and the assistance of God." Having been vanquished, he bowed to the decree of the Almighty, and entreated the conqueror to spare his people. If there were any crime in what had been done let the general punish him, but pardon his innocent subjects." In reply, the Russian general enlightened the hapless chieftain on the difference between Christian and Dungen morals, and promised protection to all who would lay down their arms. After this gratifying announcement the 2,000 men who formed the remnant of the native army were disbanded by order of their Sovereign, and went home rejoicing. All danger of further resistance being thus removed, General Kolpakovski marched, followed at the head of his gallant troops on July 5. This closed a campaign which, reckoning from the day when the various detachments united, lasted exactly one week. Considering the many engagements in the distance between Kuldsha and the point on the Borochudsir frontier where the Russians stood, 90 miles off, the process was rapid enough. Much booty was taken. On the walls and in the arsenal of the capital alone 359 heavy guns, 57 field guns, 13 falconets, two mortars, 1,681 matchlock rifles, 675 lances, &c, fell into the hands of the Russians. As a formal acknowledgment of the vast share the sovereignty of the Czar had passed to him, White Czar, the regalia of the late Sovereign, consisting of his sword, seal, and standard, were solemnly handed over to General Kolpakovski. Two hours after the occupation the city bore its usual aspect, the shops being open and the artisans carrying on their several handicrafts in the streets. In Central Asia people are used to be very conquered, and cannot afford to get excited on each successive repetition of the procedure.

The extensive territory which has thus been added to the Russian possessions is a mountainous region, with fertile valleys flanking the wild declivity of the hills. It is about twice as large as Ireland, the native inhabitants being estimated at 1,500,000, and the Chinese and other Bhuddist settlers at 500,000 more. The country abounds in coal, cattle, and horses, has gold, silver, and copper, and is capable of producing large quantities of corn and fruit. Its mineral wealth is believed to be very great, but owing to the inertness of the native races remains entirely under cover. Industrial activity there is none, excepting the preparation of leather for clothing and many other purposes.

The occupation of Dzoungaria makes Russia next-door neighbour to Yakoob Bey, the Atalik Gazee of Kashgar. Like the dethroned Abel, this Prince rules a Tartar territory wholly emancipated from Chinese dominion. To protect him against the fate of his late neighbour and ally he has two safeguards; the towering ridge of the Thian-Chan and a rare prudence which will teach him to beware of the Russian Scylla after escaping the Chinese Charybdis.

Apropos of the Khirgese and the countenance given them by Khiva, the Russians only this summer contemplated an expedition to punish that contumacious khanate. The plan, however, had to be given up at the last moment. It appears that the Emir of Bokhara, through whose territory the road of the expeditionary force lay, cautioned the Russian generals against the hostility of his subjects, and, indeed, told them that if they insisted upon their design he could not answer for their safety on the way. Not wishing to provoke the fanatic population of Bokhara, which, thanks to the management of a native ruler too wise to go against the Russians, have hitherto given but slight trouble, the generals listened to the friendly warning and desisted. To inquire, however, into the matter and reprimand the Ameer for his negligence in not keeping his subjects more under his thumb, Herr von Struve, the well known natural philosopher and Asian diplomatist of the Czar, was sent to Bokhara. He left Samarcand on the 16th of May, and on the 22nd arrived at Karshi, where the Ameer was then staying. The latter received the envoy with the utmost deference, and assured him that he considered himself the humble servant of the Czar. "He was," he said, "fully aware that he would cease to reign the moment it pleased his August Suzerain to decree his deposition. He was a poor princeling, whereas the Czar ruled half the universe. He had impressed this upon his children, and had taught them to pray for the Czar and the Governor General of Turkestan." Herr von Struve could not but applaud these exemplary sentiments, and on returning to Samar